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RECREATION IN THE CITY OF RED DEER

A SURVEY OF
INTERESTS, ACTIVITIES, AND
OPPORTUNITIES

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH

RESEARCH DIVISION

CHAPTERS X - XII

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CHAPTER X

PROFILE OF THE RED DEER HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION

The information presented in the previous chapters was obtained from respondents 18 years of age and over. In order to get an overall view of recreational opportunities and needs in the Red Deer area, the adolescent population was sampled as well. This chapter will discuss the information obtained from Red Deer high school students.

A. Sample

A total of 343 high school students were asked to fill out the High School Recreation Schedule (see Appendix C for a copy of the schedule). Of these, 228 (66.5%) attended Lindsay Thurber Composite High School, 43 (12.5%) attended the Red Deer Vocational High School, and another 43 (12.5%) attended St. Thomas Aquinas High School. Twenty-nine of the respondents (8.5%) did not indicate which school they were attending.

B. General Description

1. Age and Sex Distribution

The sample consisted of 166 male students (48.4%) and 177 female students (51.6%). The age distribution of the sample is given in Table X-1.

Table X-1

Age Distribution of Red Deer High School Students

Age	Number	Per Cent
14 years or less	3	.9
15 years	58	16.9
16 years	122	35.6
17 years	71	20.7
18 years	55	16.0
19 years	14	4.1
20 years	7	2.0
21 years	4	1.2
22 years and over	6	1.8
No response	3	.9
TOTAL	343	100.1

The modal age was 16 years (35.6%) and almost 10% of the sample (9.1%) were over 18 years of age.

The age-sex distribution of the Red Deer high school sample is given in Table X-2.

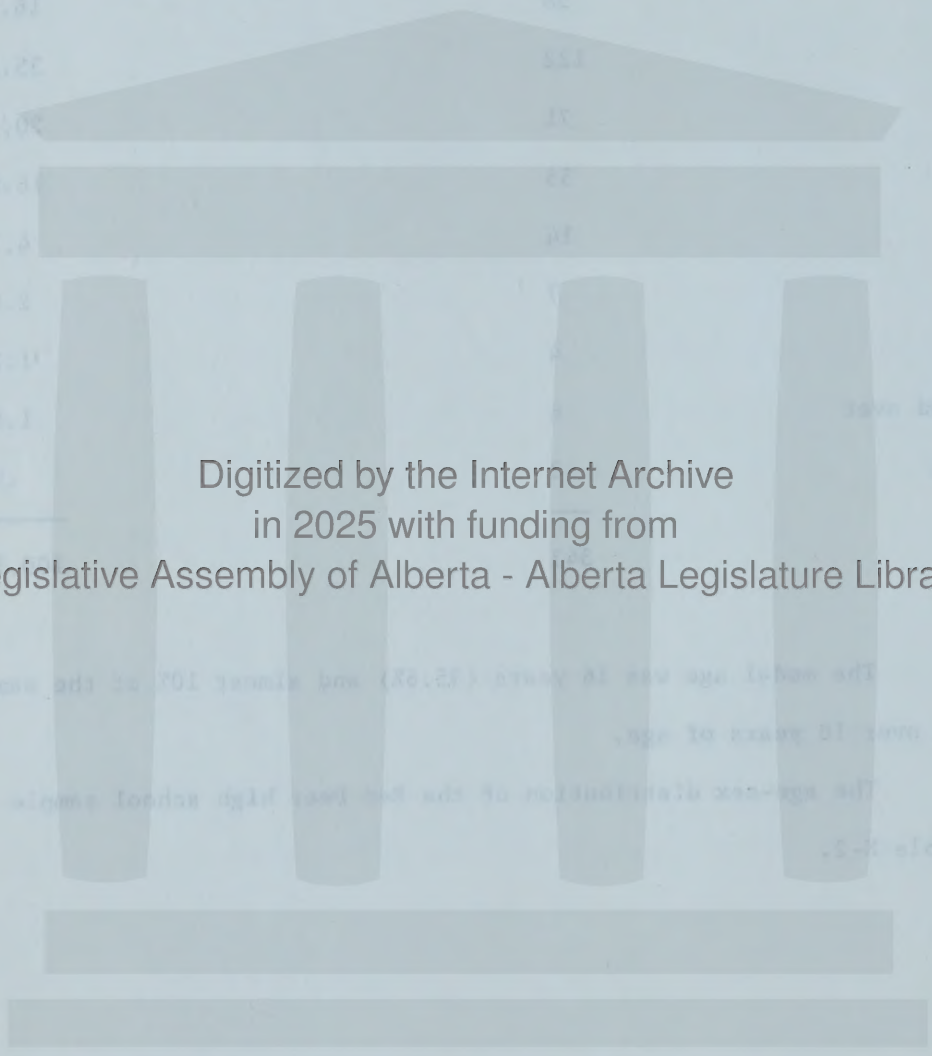

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Table X-2

Age Distribution by Sex of Red Deer High School Respondents

Age	Sex					
	Male		Female		Percentage of Total Sample	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15 years or under	26	15.6	35	20.2	61	17.8
16 and 17 years	90	53.9	104	60.1	194	56.6
18 and 19 years	35	21.0	33	19.1	68	19.8
20 years or more	16	9.6	1	.6	17	5.0
No Response	-	-	-	-	3	.9
TOTAL	167	100.1	173	100.0	343	100.1

Table X-2 shows that a higher proportion of the females were 15 years and under (20.2% vs. 15.6% males) and a higher proportion of males were 18 years of age and over. This might indicate that girls either enter high school at an earlier age and therefore are finished sooner, or they are more likely to drop out of school by the age of 18.

2. Grade in School

Three respondents did not indicate which grades they were in. Table X-3 gives the grade distribution by program of the remaining 340 respondents.

Table X-3

Program of High School Students by Grade in School

Program	Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Second Year Grade 12		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Matriculation	118	75.2	73	83.0	42	50.6	7	58.3	240	70.6
Vocational	19	12.1	4	4.5	10	12.0	1	8.3	34	10.0
General	20	12.7	11	12.5	31	37.3	4	33.3	66	19.4
TOTAL	157	100.0	88	100.0	83	99.9	12	99.9	340	100.0

The data show that the majority of students interviewed were in a matriculation program (70.6%) and in Grade 10 (157 or 46.2%). Less than one-fifth of the sample were enrolled in either a general program (19.4%) or a vocational program (10%). Twelve respondents were in second year grade 12 and seven of these were enrolled in a matriculation program.

Of those respondents who were enrolled in a vocational program, 15 (44.1%) were in a business program; 11 (32.4%) were in a blue collar trade program; and one respondent was receiving technical training. Seven respondents did not indicate the type of vocational training they were receiving.

3. Place of Birth, Length of Residence and Ethnicity

Almost three-quarters of the respondents were born in Alberta (256 or 74.6%) while 9% (31) were born in the other prairie provinces. Less than 5% of the sample was born in each of B.C. (17 or 4.9%), Ontario (14 or 4.1%), Europe (15 or 4.4%), the Maritimes (4 or 1.2%), the U.S. (4 or 1.2%) or other areas (1 or .3%). One respondent did not indicate where he/she was born.

Over 90% of the respondents (322 or 93.9%) had lived in Alberta all of their lives while one respondent had resided here for 10 to 12 years and twenty respondents (5.8%) did not indicate their length of residence in Alberta.

In order to obtain the ethnic origins of the students, they were asked where their parents were born. The responses obtained are given in Table X-4.

Table X-4

Birthplaces of Parents of the Red Deer High School Sample

Birthplace	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
Canada	257	74.9	258	75.2
British Isles	21	6.1	34	9.9
Central Europe	13	3.8	12	3.5
United States	13	3.8	11	3.2
Slavic countries	8	2.3	4	1.2
Germany, Austria	5	1.5	2	.6
Oriental & Others	2	.6	4	1.2
Scandinavia	1	.3	1	.3
No Response	23	6.7	17	5.0
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.1

The data show that about three-quarters of the high school students were at least second generation Canadians.

4. Educational and Occupational Expectations

a) Parents' Educational Level

The educational level of parents of high school respondents is given in Table X-5.

Table X-5

Educational Level of Parents of Red Deer High School Respondents

Level of Education	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
6 or fewer years	12	3.5	8	2.3
7 to 8 years	47	13.7	30	8.8
9 years	31	9.0	24	7.0
10 to 11 years	88	25.7	84	24.5
12 years	69	20.1	107	31.2
Some college or degree	36	10.5	43	12.5
No response	60	17.5	47	13.7
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.0

The data show that the mothers tended to have more schooling than the fathers - 31.2% of the mothers and 20.1% of the fathers had 12 years of schooling. Also more mothers (43 or 12.5%) had some college or a college degree than did the fathers (36 or 10.5%).

b) Father's Occupation

Over 10% of the respondents (42 or 12.2%) did not respond to the question. Just over one-third of the respondents' fathers were employed in skilled (44 or 12.8%), semi-skilled (43 or 12.5%) or unskilled manual positions. A good proportion of the sample were employed as clerical or sales workers (80 or 23.3%) while less than 10% were administrators (32 or 9.3%) and less than 5% were business managers (16 or 4.7%) or executives or professionals (9 or 2.6%). Forty-six of the respondents' fathers (13.4%) were Farmers.

c) Family Income

Just over three-quarters of the students were aware of their family income (264 or 77%). Of these, 6.4% (22) fell in the low income bracket (under $4,000); 30.6% (105) in the middle income bracket ($4,000 to $7,000) and 39.9% (137) fell in the upper income bracket (over $7,000).

5. Educational and Occupational Expectations, Attitudes and Preferences

a) Expected Education

Only one student did not expect to complete grade 12 while 22.2% (76) expected to complete grade 12 and 18.1% (62) expected to complete a vocational course leading to either a blue collar (37 or 10.8%) or white collar position (25 or 7.3%). Just over half of the sample (193 or 56.3%) expected to go to university and 6% (21) of these expected to enter a profession requiring more than one degree. Three respondents (.9%) wanted to get as much education as they could, and 2.3% (8) did not respond to the question.

b) Study Habits

Students were asked how many hours they spent studying each evening. Table X-6 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table X-6

Time Spent Studying Each Evening

Number of Hours	Number	Per Cent
None	38	11.1
1/2 hour or less	216	63.0
1/2 to 1 hour	43	12.5
1 to 1 1/2 hours	14	4.1
1 1/2 to 2 hours	4	1.2
Over 2 hours	1	0.3
Unspecified	1	0.3
No response	26	7.6
TOTAL	343	100.1

It is notable that almost three-quarters of the sample studied 1/2 hour or less (63%) or never studied (11.1%).

Students were also questioned about their study habits on weekends. The distribution of responses is shown in Table X-7.

Table X-7

Time Spent Studying on Weekends

Number of Hours	Number	Per Cent
None	60	17.5
1/2 hour or less	101	29.5
1/2 to 1 hour	81	23.6
1 to 1 1/2 hours	32	9.3
1 1/2 to 2 hours	20	5.8
Over 2 hours	10	2.9
No response	39	11.4
TOTAL	343	100.0

The data show that respondents tended to study more on weekends than during the week but this was still less than one hour for the majority of respondents (53.1% studied 1 hour or less and 11.4% spent no time studying).

c) Dropouts

When asked if they had ever seriously considered dropping out of school, 20 students (5.8%) did not respond to the question, 42 (12.2%) said they had considered it and another 11 (3.2%) students had considered it but qualified their statements. Over three-quarters of the sample, 78.1% (268), had not considered it and two respondents said they had not considered it but qualified their answers.

Over one-half of the sample (189 or 55.1%) indicated that they had had a friend drop out of school while 41.1% (141) had never had a friend drop out of school and 3.8% (13) did not respond to the question.

At the end of the questionnaire, the students were asked: "How do you feel about students who drop out of school?" Over half of the sample (198 or 57.7%) said that dropping out was definitely a bad thing, 22.2% (76) were unsure of their answers and 8.5% (29) did not respond to the question. Just seven respondents (2%) reported that dropping out was a good thing while 9.6% (33) made qualifying statements.

d) Occupational Expectations and Desires

i) Attitudes Towards Work

To determine the attitudes of respondents towards work and leisure, a "Protestant Ethic" scale was administered.

"Protestant Ethic" refers to an attitude placing a heavy value on work as opposed to leisure, i.e. the idea that there is an inherent value in work.

The high school sample was asked a series of three questions to determine the extent to which they endorsed the Protestant Ethic. The three questions were: "Would you say that it is all right for a man to take off from work now and then if there is something else he would rather do?", "Would you say that most people spend too much time working and not enough time enjoying life?", and "If you had a choice of taking a paid vacation or working during that time and getting paid extra, would you take the vacation?" Respondents were asked how strongly they felt about their yes or no answers - very strongly, fairly strongly, or not too strongly.

Ratings of the responses to each of these questions varied from one to six, making the total range of the scale from three to eighteen, with eighteen being the strongest endorsement of the "Protestant Ethic".

Table X-8 gives the distribution of the total scores obtained from the above three questions.

Table X-8

Endorsement of Protestant Ethic by Red Deer High School Respondents

Scores	Number	Per Cent
Low (3 to 7)	69	20.1
Medial (8 to 13)	208	60.6
High (14 to 18)	42	12.3
No response	24	7.0
TOTAL	343	100.0

Table X-8 shows that Red Deer high school respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of Protestant Ethic (60.6% scored from 8 to 13).

ii) Future Expectations

The largest proportion of students expected to go to university (165 or 48.1%) but did not specify into which field they planned to enter. Of those indicating specific occupations, the largest proportion expected to become clerical and sales workers (53 or 15.5%) and 8.5% (29) expected to become executives, business managers or administrators. Less than 10% of the sample (24 or 7%) expected to enter the manual positions while seven respondents expected to become farmers and two expected to become housewives (get married). About one-fifth of the sample (63 or 18.4%) did not indicate what they expected to do after they completed high school.

iii) Desired Future Activity

The category "go to university" was not provided for in the code for this question, but considering that most of those in "professional and executive positions" (Hollingshead 1 and 2) would have attended university,

a comparison of the proportions in these categories seems justified.

Although 53.6% (184) expected to go to university or to become professionals and executives, a smaller proportion (105 or 30.6%) desired executive and professional positions. A higher proportion of respondents desired to become administrators, or clerical and sales workers (113 or 32.9%) than expected to enter these occupations (63 or 18.4%). More respondents desired manual positions (32 or 9.3%) than expected to enter these positions (24 or 7%). Two more persons desired to become farmers (9 or 2.6%) than expected to enter this occupation (7 respondents) and none of the respondents who expected to become housewives (2) desired this role.

As an additional index of desired future activity, respondents were asked: "If you had a choice, would you most like to be, a) successful, b) independent, or c) well liked?" Of those who responded to the question, the larger proportions wanted to be well liked (110 or 37.3%) or successful (103 or 34.9%) while 27.8% (82) wanted to be independent.

C. Student Employment Patterns

1. Summer Jobs

Just twelve students (3.5%) did not indicate whether they had held a job in the summer previous to the interview, while over half the sample (195 or 56.9%) reported working during the previous summer and 39.7% (136) reported having had no previous summer job. Of those respondents who reported what type of job they had (190 or 55.4%) only 6.3% (12) held skilled positions while 93.7% (178) held unskilled positions. The majority of respondents who held unskilled positions worked outdoors in positions at which they did not meet the public (75 or 39.5%) or at the same type of job indoors (41 or 21.6%).

Of the 174 respondents who reported how many hours they worked per week in the summer, 52 (30%) worked less than 36 hours and 122 (70.1%) worked more than 36 hours a week.

The majority of respondents who indicated what hours they worked (137 or 86.2%), worked at a daytime job while 9.4% (15) worked the afternoon shift and 3.8% (6) worked the night shift. One respondent reported working full time but did not indicate at which shift.

A good proportion of those who reported how long their jobs lasted (92 or 48.9%) worked for two months while 23.9% (45) worked for one month or less and 27.1% (51) worked for 3 months.

The highest proportion of respondents who had no summer jobs spent their time travelling (58 or 46%). The remaining respondents who reported spent their time: working around home (19 or 15.1%); at sports activities (17 or 13.5%); at educational pastimes (12 or 9.5%); doing nothing (11 or 8.7%); dating, babysitting or working for no pay (9 or 7.2%).

2. Current Part-Time Jobs

Just over one-third of the high school respondents (128 or 37.3%) held part-time jobs when interviewed during the school year. Just over 10% of these respondents (14 or 11.3%) held skilled positions while 88.7% (110) held unskilled part-time positions. Almost one-half of the respondents (49.2% or 61) worked indoors at positions in which they met the public. One-quarter of the respondents who reported how many hours they spent at part-time jobs (30 or 25%) worked less than 9 hours a week while 20% (24) worked 9 to 12 hours a week and over half of the respondents who reported (66 or 55%) worked more than 12 hours a week. The majority of the part-time job holders (84 or 67.2%) worked both on weekdays after school and on weekends during the day whereas 23% (28) worked only on weekends, during the day and 9.6% (12) worked weekdays after school.

D. Organizational Involvements

1. Church Activities

a) Affiliation and Attendance

Students were asked to indicate which church they were affiliated with and how often they were in attendance. Table X-9 gives the church affiliation of the Red Deer high school sample.

Table X-9

Church Affiliation of the Red Deer High School Respondents

Church	Number	Per Cent
United Church	140	40.8
Roman Catholic	53	15.5
Anglican	39	11.4
Sects	27	7.9
Baptist or Calvinist	17	5.0
Lutheran	12	3.5
S.D.A. or L.D.S.	5	1.5
Non-member	12	3.5
No Response	38	11.0
TOTAL	343	100.1

Less than five percent of the high school sample reported no church affiliation (3.5%) and 11% did not respond to the question. The larger proportion of respondents were affiliated with the United Church (40.8%) while 15.5% were Roman Catholic.

Table X-10 gives the frequency of attendance at church services as reported by the high school respondents.

Table X-10

Frequency of Church Attendance

Frequency of Attendance	Number	Per Cent
More than once a week	32	9.3
Once a Week	93	27.1
2 or 3 times a month (every time)	55	16.0
2 or 3 times a month (less than every time)	66	19.2
Never for members	14	4.1
No response	83	24.2
TOTAL	343	99.9

Only 4.1% of the church members reported never attending church while 35.2% attended 2 or 3 times a month and 36.4% attended church at least once a week.

b) Church-related Group Involvement

To determine how much affect church affiliation had on the recreational activities of the students, they were asked to name the church-related groups to which they belonged.

Table X-11 shows that less than one-third of the respondents (107 or 31.2%) belonged to church-related groups.

Table X-11

Membership in Church-Related Groups

Membership	Number	Per Cent
United Church, e.g. Hi C's, Y.C.S.	38	11.1
Sects	20	5.8
Roman Catholic, e.g. C.Y.O.	18	5.3
Anglican, e.g. Cheen Club	13	3.8
Baptist	9	2.6
Lutheran	5	1.5
Mormon	4	1.2
None	104	30.3
No response	132	38.5
TOTAL	343	100.1

The majority of the above groups which respondents belonged to met 4 times a month (64 or 59.8%) while 37 respondents (34.6%) said that the groups they belonged to met twice a month and 5 respondents (4.7%) said they met once a month. Fifty-three respondents held at least one office in a church-related youth group.

The high school respondents were also asked to indicate how much time they spent per month in church affairs, including time spent at services. A distinction was made between summer and winter involvement. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table X-12.

Table X-12

Time Spent in Church Affairs - Summer and Winter

Hours Per Month	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
None	50	14.6	31	9.0
1 to 2 hours	19	5.5	11	3.2
3 to 5 hours	46	13.4	58	16.9
6 to 10 hours	34	9.9	40	11.7
11 to 15 hours	10	2.9	15	4.4
16 or more hours	18	5.2	39	11.4
No response	166	48.4	149	43.4
TOTAL	343	99.9	343	100.0

The data show that respondents spent more time in church affairs in the winter than in the summer: 14.6% in summer and just 9.0% in winter reported spending no time while 5.2% in summer and 11.4% in winter spent 16 or more hours in church affairs.

In reference to specific church groups, the high school respondents were asked to indicate if they had participated in any special church projects. Over three-quarters of the sample (266 or 77.6%) either did not respond to the question (220 or 64.2%) or reported no participation in such projects (46 or 13.4%). The remaining respondents had participated in the choir (58 or 16.9%), religious activities (40 or 11.7%), service projects (20 or 5.8%), on social committees (15 or 4.4%), special service projects (14 or 4.1%), in camp activities (11 or 3.2%) and in church and youth activities (5 or 1.5%).

c) Future Activity in Church

When asked if they expected to be more or less active in the future, 113 (32.9%) of the high school respondents expected to become more active; 53 (15.5%) expected to become less active and 51 (14.8%) expected to maintain their present level of participation. Over one third (126 or 36.7%) of the respondents did not reply to the question.

Only 44 students gave reasons for becoming more active in the future. The reasons were: because of an obligation (mentioned by 19); interest in youth groups in church (mentioned by 10); enjoy it (mentioned by 9); the future marriage factor (mentioned by 5); and for sociability (mentioned by 1 respondent).

The main reason given for becoming less active was due to a lack of interest in church groups.

2. School and Extra-Curricular Activities

a) School Activities

The high school respondents were asked how many school related clubs or groups they belonged to. Of the total sample, 29.2% (100) did not respond to the question and 36.7% (126) belonged to no school-related clubs. One-fifth of the sample (72 or 21%) belonged to one school-related club, 10.2% (35) belonged to two and 2.9% (10) belonged to three or four such clubs. The extent of involvement was considered in terms of the number of hours respondents spent in each group per month.

Sports clubs were mentioned by 44 respondents, 29 of whom spent 10 or fewer hours at this activity per month and 10 spent more than 10 hours a month. Five respondents did not specify how much time they spent in sports clubs.

Student Council involvement was named by 39 respondents; 29 of these spent 10 or fewer hours a month at student council activities and 4 respondents spent more than 10 hours. Six respondents did not specify how much time they spent per month in student council activities.

Booster clubs were mentioned by 19 respondents and all but 4 respondents spent less than 10 hours a month at this activity.

Involvement on the yearbook or newspaper staff was mentioned by 15 respondents. Seven spent 10 or fewer hours and 7 spent more than 10 hours at this activity per month.

Special interest clubs such as a rifle club or car club were mentioned by 13 respondents. Nine of these spent 10 or fewer hours per month at this activity, 2 spent more than 10 hours and another 2 respondents did not indicate how much time they spent per month at special interest clubs.

Cultural clubs were mentioned by 12 respondents, the majority of whom (7) reported spending 10 or fewer hours per month at this activity.

Academic clubs, hobby clubs, religious groups and other clubs were mentioned by less than 10 respondents each.

b) Inter-school and Intra-mural Activities

Students were also questioned about inter-school and intra-mural sports activities. Again, just over one-third of the sample reported any such participation: 28.3% (97) participated in from one to three such activities and 8.4% (29) participated in more than three activities.

Basketball (mentioned by 33 respondents) and individual sports such as tennis and wrestling (mentioned by 32) were the most frequently mentioned inter-school sports activities in which respondents participated. Seven respondents spent less than 16 hours a week at basketball, and 14 spent more than 16 hours a week. Another 12 respondents did not specify the time they spent at basketball per month. Respondents tended to spend less time at individual sports; 12 respondents spent less than 16 hours a month and 7 spent more than 16 hours. Twelve respondents did not specify how much time they spent at individual athletics.

Volleyball was mentioned by 26 respondents, 6 of whom spent less than 16 hours a month, 13 who spent more than 16 hours a month and 10 who did not specify how much time they spent at inter-school volleyball.

Inter-school football was mentioned by 18 respondents. Eleven of these respondents spent more than 16 hours per month at this activity and 6 respondents did not specify how much time they spent at inter-school football.

Inter-school track and field was mentioned by 14 respondents. Four respondents spent less than 16 hours a week at inter-school track and field, seven spent more time than this per month and three respondents did not specify how much time they spent at this activity.

Inter-school curling, swimming and other team sports were mentioned by 10 or fewer respondents each. The majority of these respondents spent less than 10 hours a month at these activities.

Basketball (mentioned by 37 respondents) and other group activities such as soccer and lacrosse (mentioned by 39 respondents) were the most popular intra-mural sports activities.

The majority of respondents who mentioned intra-mural basketball (18 respondents) spent from 2 to 10 hours a month at this activity while 1 respondent spent less time than this and another spent more time than this. Seventeen respondents did not specify the amount of time they spent at intra-mural basketball.

Similarly, 14 respondents spent from 2 to 10 hours per month at other intra-mural group activities, 1 spent less than this amount of time, 1 spent more time than this and 13 did not specify the amount of time spent at other intra-mural group activities.

Intra-mural volleyball (mentioned by 30), badminton (mentioned by 18), other individual activities (mentioned by 12) and football (mentioned by 11) were mentioned by less than 10% of the sample.

The data show that Boys Training Groups and Civic Service Groups were the most popular extra-curricular activities participated in by respondents. However, most of the respondents participated in extra-curricular activities for less than 16 hours a month.

The total number of clubs and organizations (both in and out of school) participated in was tallied for each respondent. In addition to the 100 (29.2%) respondents who did not reply to the question, 22 respondents (6.4%) indicated no club activities in or out of school. Participation in one or two club activities was reported by 37% (127) of the respondents, in 3 or 4 activities by 19.0% (65) and in 5 or more activities by 8.5% (29) of the respondents.

Table X-14 shows the frequency of attendance at meetings for both school and extra-curricular activities and the total number of hours per month spent in these activities.

Table X-14

Frequency of Attendance and Time Spent in School and Extra-Curricular Activities

Attendance per Month	Number	Per Cent	Hours/Month	Number	Per Cent
None	21	6.1	None	21	6.1
1 to 5 times	51	14.9	10 or fewer	49	14.3
6 to 10 times	33	9.6	11 to 20 hrs.	28	8.2
11 to 20 times	30	8.8	21 to 40 hrs.	37	10.8
21 and over	30	8.8	Over 40 hrs.	32	9.3
Unspecified	77	22.5	Unspecified	76	22.2
No Response	101	29.5	No Response	100	29.2
TOTAL	343	100.2	TOTAL	343	100.1

The data show that a good proportion of those who attended meetings did not specify how often they were in attendance (22.5%). However, the larger proportion of respondents who indicated their frequency of attendance, attended 10 or fewer times a month (30.6%).

The highest proportion of the respondents who indicated the number of hours per month spent in all organizations, reported spending 20 hours or less a month (28.6%).

d) Official Positions Held

Almost two-thirds of the sample (223 or 65%) did not respond to the question concerning the number of positions held in clubs or organizations and 7.9% (27) said they held no official positions in the clubs in which they were members. Just 16.3% (56) held one position, 9% (31) held 2 and 1.8% (6) held more than 2 official positions. Table X-15 shows the distributions of responses for positions held in athletic and/or non-athletic clubs or organizations.

Table X-15

Official Positions Held in Athletic and/or Non-Athletic Clubs

Position	Athletic Club		Non-athletic Club	
	N	%	N	%
Major (i.e. President)	7	2.0	24	7.0
Other Major (i.e. vice-president, secretary, treasurer)	6	1.8	40	11.7
Minor (i.e. social convener, sergeant at arms)	2	.6	19	5.5
No positions held in athletic (or non-athletic clubs but position(s) held in non-athletic (athletic) clubs.	78	22.7	10	2.9
No response	250	72.9	250	72.9
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.0

The data show that respondents were more involved in non-athletic activities in terms of holding positions than in athletic activities or clubs.

E. Social Involvements

1. Friendships

a) Number of Close Friends

Only five students reported having no close friends (1.5%) and twenty-seven respondents (7.9%) did not respond to the question. Having from one to four close friends was reported by 64.4% (221) of the sample while 7.9% (27) had from 5 to 7 close friends and 5.3% (18) had more than 7 close friends.

Just over one-quarter of the high school respondents (101 or 29.5%) reported that all of their close friends attended the same school as they did while 37.6% (129) said that half of their closest friends attended the same school and 12.8% (44) said that less than half of their closest friends attended the same school. Thirty-two students (9.3%) had no close friends in the school they attended and 10.8% (37) did not reply to the question.

b) Rate of Seeing Closest Friend

When respondents were asked how often they saw a close friend, 70.3% (241) reported seeing a close friend every day, while 9.9% (34) saw a close friend 5 days a week and 8.2% (28) saw a close friend less often than this. About 5% of the sample (18 or 5.3%) saw a close friend only on weekends. Twenty-two respondents (6.4%) did not respond to the question.

c) Activities Engaged In With Friends

Table X-16 gives the distribution of responses obtained to the question: "What do you do with your three closest friends?"

Table X-16

Activities of Respondents with Three Closest Friends

Activity	First Friend		Second Friend		Third Friend	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Active sports	48	14.0	49	14.3	30	8.7
Sociability: visit, talk	47	13.7	42	12.2	54	15.7
Passive entertainment: shows, games	40	11.7	31	9.0	19	5.5
"Acceptable" social evenings	38	11.1	29	8.5	37	10.8
Educational: study together	30	8.7	31	9.0	24	7.0
Vague: do anything	24	7.0	25	7.3	25	7.3
Nature-oriented: hunt, ride	15	4.4	17	5.0	12	3.5
"Wild" sociability: pool, drink	14	4.1	13	3.8	8	2.3
Work together	10	2.9	6	1.7	3	.9
Share hobbies	5	1.5	3	.9	1	.3
Aimlessly drive around	5	1.5	9	2.6	8	2.3
Passive home: music read	3	.9	1	.3	4	1.2
Go to Church	3	.9	5	1.5	1	.3
Travelling	-	-	2	.6	3	.9
Belong to Clubs	-	-	2	.6	1	.3
No response	61	17.8	78	22.7	113	32.9
TOTAL	343	100.2	343	100.0	343	99.9

The data show that active sports, sociability, passive entertainment and acceptable social evenings were the most popular activities respondents engaged in with friends.

2. Dating

High school respondents were questioned about their dating habits. With regard to dating frequency, 21.6% (74) reported dating from 1 to 3 times a month, 21.9% (75) dated from 4 to 7 times a month and 26% (87) dated 8 or more times a month. No response was received from 16% (55) of the respondents, 4.7% (16) did not specify the amount they dated and 9.9% (34) never dated.

Aside from those respondents who never dated, 31.8% (109) went steady, 34.4% (118) dated different people and 24.5% (84) did not respond to the question regarding steady dating.

3. Anomie

Anomie was measured by means of a five point scale derived from Questions 75 to 79 on the High School Questionnaire. Anomie refers to the degree of felt isolation or despair of an individual. The scores obtained for the Red Deer High School sample followed the pattern described in Figure X-1. No response was received from 64 (18.7%) respondents.

Figure X-1

Distribution of Anomie Scores

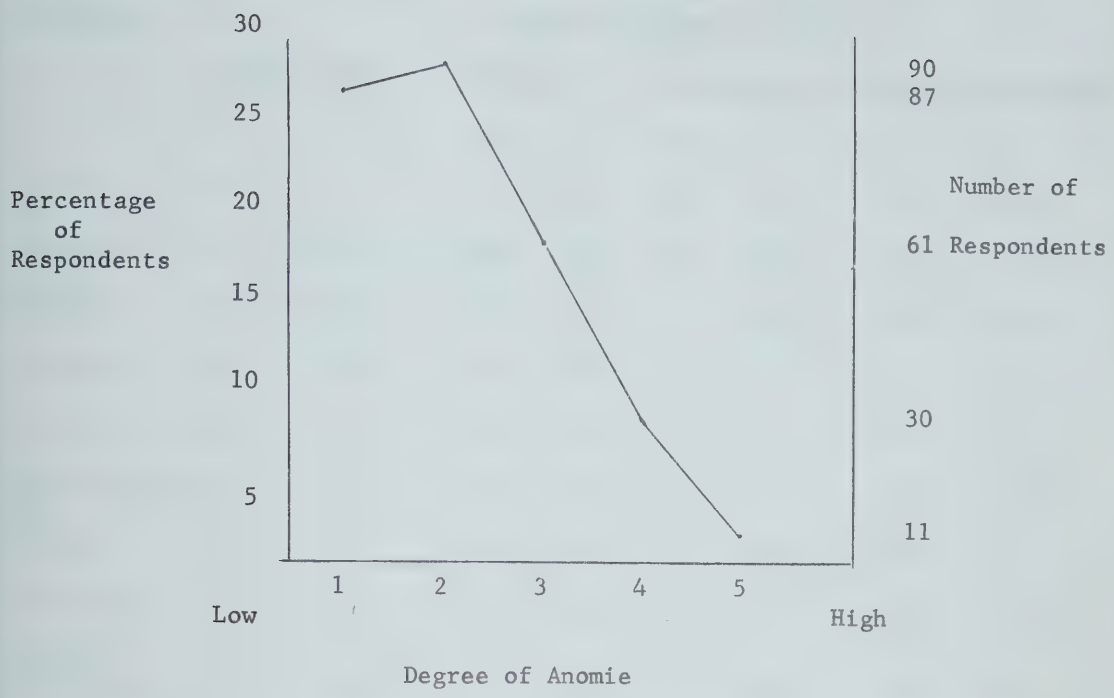


Figure X-1 shows that the distribution of respondents was skewed towards a low degree of anomie. Over half of the respondents scored in the low range (177 or 51.6%).

F. Current Leisure Activities

Students were shown a checklist of 44 activities and were asked to indicate which activities they engaged in, the number of times per month and whether they engaged in the activity in summer or the winter or both.

1. Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities

Table X-17 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities engaged in, in the winter.

Table X-17

Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities Engaged In - Winter

Activity	Number of Times Per Month							
	10 or fewer		Over 10		Unspecified		Total Participation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Skating	187	54.5	37	10.8	10	2.9	234	68.2
Tobogganing	190	55.4	16	4.7	12	3.5	218	63.6
Bowling	147	42.9	2	.6	5	1.5	154	44.9
Swimming	135	39.4	11	3.2	8	2.3	154	44.9
Curling	112	32.7	10	2.9	7	2.0	129	37.6
Table Tennis	88	25.7	22	6.4	3	.9	113	33.0
Skiing	78	22.7	22	6.4	10	2.9	110	32.1
Ice Hockey	52	15.2	41	12.0	7	2.0	100	29.2
Hunting, Fishing	79	23.0	9	2.6	6	1.8	94	27.4
Basketball	57	16.6	15	4.4	5	1.5	77	22.5
Badminton	50	14.6	8	2.3	3	.9	61	17.8
Volleyball	49	14.3	6	1.8	4	1.2	59	17.2
Gymnastics	42	12.2	4	1.2	4	1.2	50	14.6
Riding	32	9.3	1	.3	3	.9	36	10.5
Camping	22	6.4	2	.6	3	.9	27	7.9
Football	12	3.5	1	.3	2	.6	15	4.4
Archery	7	2.0	2	.6	-	-	9	2.6
Track & Field	7	2.0	1	.3	-	-	8	2.3
Soccer, Lacrosse	7	2.0	1	.3	-	-	8	2.3
Tennis	5	1.5	-	-	-	-	5	1.5
Softball, Baseball	3	.9	-	-	-	-	3	.9

The data show that skating and tobogganing were the most popular sports activities in the winter for the greatest number of respondents. However, skating and ice hockey were engaged in more frequently by respondents (10.8% and 12.0% respectively engaged in these activities more than 10 times a month).

Table X-18 shows the sports and nature-oriented activities engaged in, in the summer, as reported by the high school respondents.

Table X-18

Sports and Nature-Oriented Activities Engaged in - Summer

Activity	Number of Times Per Month							
	10 or fewer		Over 10		Unspecified		Total Participation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Swimming	180	52.5	103	30.0	21	6.1	304	88.6
Camping	198	57.7	17	5.0	35	10.2	250	72.9
Softball, Baseball	160	46.6	39	11.4	6	1.8	205	59.8
Hunting, Fishing	136	39.7	26	7.6	17	5.0	179	52.2
Riding	136	39.7	29	8.5	12	3.5	177	51.6
Tennis	99	28.9	11	3.2	5	1.5	115	33.5
Football	73	21.3	28	8.2	8	2.3	109	31.8
Badminton	90	26.2	12	3.5	7	2.0	109	31.8
Golf	84	24.5	17	5.0	2	.6	103	30.0
Bowling	78	22.7	1	.3	3	.9	82	23.9
Table Tennis	65	19.0	8	2.3	2	.6	75	21.9
Track and Field	56	16.3	6	1.7	5	1.5	67	19.5
Soccer, Lacrosse	49	14.3	3	.9	2	.6	54	15.7
Archery	46	13.4	3	.9	3	.9	52	15.2
Volleyball	43	12.5	3	.9	4	1.2	50	14.6
Basketball	38	11.1	8	2.3	2	.6	48	14.0
Gymnastics	20	5.8	5	1.5	2	.6	27	7.9
Skiing	14	4.1	10	2.9	3	.9	27	7.9
Ice Hockey	6	1.8	1	.3	-	-	7	2.0
Skating	4	1.2	2	.6	1	.3	7	2.0
Tobogganing	4	1.2	1	.3	-	-	5	1.5

Generally, more respondents engaged in sports and nature-oriented activities in the summer than in the winter. In summer, swimming, camping, softball and baseball were engaged in by more respondents but swimming, softball, baseball and riding were engaged in more frequently by respondents.

2. General Activities

Table X-19 is a continuation of Table X-17 and includes the general activities which respondents reported participating in, in the winter.

Table X-19

Activities Engaged In - Winter

Activity	Number of Times Per Month							
	10 or fewer		Over 10		Unspecified		Total Participation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Attend Movies	252	73.5	19	5.5	16	4.7	287	83.7
Visit Friends	125	36.4	140	40.8	17	5.0	282	82.2
Go to cafe or drive-in restaurant	183	53.4	56	16.3	14	4.1	253	73.8
Go to dances, parties	157	45.8	63	18.4	20	5.8	240	70.0
Drive to city or town	183	53.4	25	7.3	12	3.5	220	64.1
Attend sports events	157	45.8	17	5.0	14	4.1	188	54.8
Take holiday trips	154	44.9	10	2.9	23	6.7	187	54,5
Go for Pleasure drives	152	44.3	20	5.8	12	3.5	184	53.6
Cooking	76	22.2	79	23.0	6	1.8	161	46.9
Card Games	119	34.7	25	7.3	9	2.6	153	44.6
"Wild" sociability: e.g. drinking, pool, drugs	100	29.2	15	4.4	20	5.8	135	39.4
Musical instrument, voice	43	12.5	50	14.6	5	1.5	98	28.6
Sewing & Needlework	66	19.2	19	5.5	7	2.0	92	26.8
Work on cars	47	13.7	10	2.9	7	2.0	64	18.7
Art Work	47	13.7	7	2.0	4	1.2	58	16.9
Hobbies	32	9.3	6	1.8	9	2.6	47	13.7
Drama	20	5.8	3	.9	4	1.2	27	7.9
Folk Dancing	20	5.8	2	.6	2	.6	24	7.0
Other: girls, darts	12	3.5	3	.9	2	.6	17	5.0
Outdoor Activities e.g. walking, picnics	4	1.2	3	.9	2	.6	9	2.6

In winter, attending movies and visiting friends were the most popular general activities which respondents engaged in. However, visiting friends and cooking were engaged in more frequently by respondents (40.8% and 23.0% respectively engaged in these activities more than 10 times a month).

Table X-20 gives the distribution of responses for the number of times respondents engaged in various activities in the summer.

Table X-20

Activities Engaged In - In Summer

Activity	Number of Times Per Month							
	10 or fewer		Over 10		Unspecified		Total Participation	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Visit friends	115	33.5	157	45.8	19	5.5	291	84.8
Go to cafe, drive-in restaurant	180	52.5	90	26.2	16	4.7	286	83.4
Attend movies	256	74.6	17	5.0	11	3.2	284	82.8
Take holiday trips	208	60.6	15	4.4	36	10.5	259	75.5
Drive to city or town	193	56.3	43	12.5	14	4.1	250	72.9
Go for pleasure drives	181	52.8	49	14.3	16	4.7	246	71.7
Go to dances, parties	139	40.5	87	25.4	19	5.5	245	71.4
Attend sports events	160	46.7	21	6.1	14	4.1	195	56.9
Cooking	63	18.4	88	25.7	9	2.6	160	46.7
"Wild" sociability: e.g. drinking, pool	100	29.2	24	7.0	20	5.8	144	42.0
Cards	102	29.7	19	5.5	11	3.2	132	38.5
Musical instrument, voice	45	13.1	40	11.7	5	1.5	90	26.2
Sewing & Needlework	68	19.8	13	3.8	8	2.3	89	25.9
Work on Cars	57	16.6	25	7.3	7	2.0	89	25.9
Art Work	36	10.5	9	2.6	4	1.2	49	14.3
Hobbies	26	7.6	7	2.0	9	2.6	42	12.2
Outdoor activities: picnics, walking	9	2.6	10	2.9	1	.3	20	5.8
Folk dancing	16	4.7	1	.3	-	-	17	5.0
Other activities: e.g. girls, darts	10	2.9	2	.6	2	.6	14	4.1
Drama	7	2.0	1	.3	1	.3	9	2.6

Visiting friends, going to a cafe or drive-in restaurant and attending movies were engaged in by the largest proportion of respondents. However, visiting friends, cooking, dining out and going to dances and parties were engaged in more frequently by respondents.

3. Reading, Listening to Records and Watching Television

Respondents were also asked to indicate the number of books they read per month. Table X-21 gives the distribution of responses obtained for winter and for summer.

Table X-21

Number of Books Read Per Month In Winter and In Summer

Number of Books	Winter		Summer	
	N	%	N	%
None	79	23.0	113	32.9
2 or fewer	82	23.9	89	26.0
3 or 4	75	21.9	66	19.2
5 to 10	74	21.6	56	16.3
More than 10	27	7.9	14	4.1
Unspecified	6	1.8	5	1.5
TOTAL	343	100.1	343	100.0

The data show that a significant proportion of the Red Deer High School respondents never read any books in the winter (23.0%) or the summer (32.9%). However, the remaining respondents tended to read more in the winter than in the summer: 29.5% read 5 or more books in the winter while 20.4% reported the same number for summer.

Listening to records was coded according to the number of hours spent doing this activity per month in the summer and in the winter. Table X-22 gives the distribution of responses obtained.

Table X-22

Time Spent Listening to Records in Winter and In Summer

Hours Per Month	Winter		Summer	
	N	%	N	%
Never	109	31.8	115	33.5
10 or fewer	118	34.4	111	32.4
11 to 20	36	10.5	37	10.8
Over 20	71	20.7	70	20.4
Unspecified	9	2.6	10	2.9
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.0

The data show that listening to records was equally as popular in winter as in summer. The majority of respondents spent 10 or fewer hours or no time listening to records in the winter (66.2%) and the summer (65.9%).

Respondents were asked how many T.V. programs they watched per month in the winter and in the summer. The data show that respondents watched more television in the winter than in the summer. In the winter, 29.7% (97) of the respondents watched more than 25 programs a month while 18.4% (63) reported watching this many programs in the summer. A slightly higher proportion of respondents reported that they never watched television in the summer (90 or 26.2%) than said the same for winter (69 or 20.1%).

By way of a profile, the total number of activities participated in was tallied for each respondent for winter and for summer. The results of this tally are shown in Table X-23.

Table X-23

Total Number of Activities Participated in for Winter and for Summer

Number of Activities	Winter		Summer	
	N	%	N	%
None	3	.9	0	-
10 or fewer	80	23.3	59	17.2
11 to 15	96	28.0	88	25.7
16 to 20	102	29.7	103	30.0
21 or more	62	18.1	93	27.1
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.0

The data show that more respondents engaged in more activities in the winter than in the summer: 48.7% in winter and 57.1% in summer engaged in more than 15 activities.

4. Most Enjoyable Activities

The high school respondents were also asked which of the above mentioned activities they found most enjoyable in winter and in summer.

Table X-24 shows the first and second choice most enjoyable summer activities named by respondents.

Table X-24

First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities in Summer

Activity	First Choice		Second Choice	
	N	%	N	%
All season sports: badminton, table tennis, bowling, swimming	110	32.1	73	21.3
Nature-oriented activities: boating, camping, riding, fishing	70	20.4	59	17.2
Summer sports: golf, tennis, soccer, softball	61	17.8	62	18.1
Sociable activities: drinking, dances, cards, visit	45	13.1	63	18.4
Passive Home: read, records, watch T.V., hobbies	19	5.5	19	5.5
Driving: holiday trips, pleasure drives	17	5.0	17	5.0
Passive Out-of-Home: attend sports events, movies	5	1.5	14	4.1
Home-oriented and Service: sewing, cooking, cadets	4	1.2	10	2.9
Cultural Activities: painting, folk dancing, drama	6	1.8	7	2.0
No response	6	1.8	19	5.5
TOTAL	343	100.2	343	100.0

The data show that all season sports were the most popular choices in the summer: 32.1% named them as first choice activities and 21.3% named them as second choice most enjoyable activities. Nature-oriented activities were more popular as first choice most enjoyable activities (20.4%) and sociable activities were more popular as second choice most enjoyable activities (18.4%) in summer.

Table X-25 gives the distribution of responses for the first and second choice most enjoyable activities in the winter.

Table X-25

First and Second Choice Most Enjoyable Activities in Winter

Activity	First Choice		Second Choice	
	N	%	N	%
Winter sports: skating, skiing, curling, tobogganing	171	49.9	98	28.6
Sociability: cards, drinking, visit, dances and parties	54	15.7	55	16.0
All season sports: bowling, swimming, badminton, table tennis	31	9.0	42	12.2
Passive Home: read, listen to records, T.V., hobbies	20	5.8	49	14.3
Cultural: folk dancing, painting, drama, music	18	5.3	10	2.9
Nature-oriented: camping, hunting, fishing	14	4.1	15	4.4
Passive: Out-of-Home	11	3.2	23	6.7
Home-Oriented and Service Activities: sewing, cooking, candy-stripers, 4H	7	2.0	15	4.4
Driving: holiday trips, pleasure drives, drive to city or town	3	.9	4	1.2
No Response	14	4.1	32	9.3
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.0

Winter sports activities were the most enjoyable activities in the winter (mentioned by 49.9% as first choice activities and 28.6% as second choice most enjoyable activities). All of the remaining activities were mentioned less frequently in winter than in summer.

After respondents indicated their favorite activities in summer and in winter, they were asked if they were active in any clubs or organizations related to each of these activities. Just over half of the sample did not respond to the question for winter or for summer (176 or 51.3%). More respondents belonged to related clubs and organizations in the winter than in the summer: 20.1% (69) did not belong to any clubs or organizations related to their favorite activities in summer while 14% (48) said the same for winter. Only 5 respondents in summer and 6 in winter belonged to clubs or organizations related to all of their favorite activities but 27.1% (93) and 32.9% (113) in winter belonged to some clubs and organizations related to their favorite activities.

5. Desired Activities

a) Structure

The high school respondents were asked to indicate their preference in terms of organized recreation or informal recreation. Organized recreation was more important to 44.9% (154) of the sample, while 42.9% (147) preferred informal recreation such as "get togethers", 7% (24) felt both types of recreation were important and 5.3% (18) did not respond to the question.

Table X-26 gives the reasons reported by 175 respondents who preferred organized recreational activities.

Table X-26

Reasons Given For Preferring Organized Recreation

Reasons	Number	Per Cent
Orderly and well run	58	33.1
More fun	29	16.6
Assures activities	21	12.0
Attracts more people	13	7.5
Group gets to know each other	7	4.0
More beneficial to individual	7	4.0
Respondent used to organized	6	3.4
Results in competition and sportsmanship	2	1.1
Need authority and supervision	2	1.1
No reason given, just prefers organized	30	17.1
TOTAL	175	99.9

The most popular reason given for preferring organized recreation was that this type of recreation is "more orderly and well-run".

Table X-27 shows the distribution of responses given when respondents were asked why they preferred more informal recreation.

Table X-27

Reasons Given for Preferring Informal Recreation

Reasons	Number	Per Cent
Teenagers are competent, can decide for themselves	36	21.8
More fun	27	16.4
Non-committal nature of these activities	17	10.3
More relaxed	13	7.9
More sociable: associate with people you like	13	7.9
Avoid routine, so less boring	12	7.3
Respondent is used to informal	7	4.2
Meet new friends	7	4.2
Beneficial to individual	5	3.0
Better run than organized	2	1.2
No reason given, just prefer informal	26	15.8
TOTAL	165	100.0

The need for teenagers to decide things for themselves was the most frequently given reason for stating that informal organization was more important.

b) T.V. Programs

The Red Deer High School respondents were asked: "If you had (have) access to a T.V. set, and had the time, which programs would you like to watch?" The larger proportion of the sample (134 or 39.1%) mentioned three or four programs, while 23.6% (81) mentioned fewer programs than this and 25.4% (87) mentioned more than four T.V. programs which they would like to watch. An additional 2.6% (9) had no desire to watch any television and 9.3% (32) did not respond to the question.

Table X-28 gives the first, second and third choices of types of T.V. programs respondents reported that they would like to watch.

Table X-28

T.V. Programs Would Like to Watch

Type of Program	First Choice		Second Choice		Third Choice	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drama	98	28.6	98	28.6	81	23.6
Comedy	77	22.5	72	21.0	50	14.6
Educational, documentary	37	10.8	38	11.1	21	6.1
Westerns	31	9.0	26	7.6	18	5.3
Sports	17	5.0	10	2.9	13	3.8
Musical	11	3.2	12	3.5	12	3.5
Quiz	12	3.5	4	1.2	2	.6
Variety	8	2.3	6	1.8	12	3.5
News, Weather	6	1.8	5	1.5	7	2.0
No Response	46	13.4	72	21.0	127	37.0
TOTAL	343	100.1	343	100.2	343	100.0

Drama and comedy were the most popular types of T.V. programs which respondents would like to watch. News, weather, variety and quiz programs were the least popular types of television programs.

c) Type of Desired Activity

In reference to specific activities, respondents were asked what things they would like to do in their free time that they had not been able to do, in what type of group they would like to do it, in which season, and why they hadn't been able to perform this activity previously. The type of group was classified into two forms: a) formal groups: a group with

elected leaders and scheduled meetings and, b) informal groups: a group without defined leadership or scheduled meetings (do whenever you felt like it).

Over one-quarter of the respondents (96 or 28%) did not indicate the number of desired activities they had, and one respondent had no desired activities. Over half the sample (181 or 52.8%) had from 1 to 3 desired activities while 16.0% (55) had 4 or 5 and 2.9% (10) had more than 5 desired activities.

i) Individual Athletics - active participation (first activity mentioned)

Table X-29

Individual Athletics: Desired Type of Group, Season and Obstacles to Participation

Season and Group	Number	Per Cent	Obstacles	Number	Per Cent
Summer: informal	78	22.7	No time	34	9.9
Winter: informal	20	5.8	No money	27	7.9
Summer: both formal and informal	17	5.0	No equipment	24	7.0
Winter & summer: informal	15	4.4	No transportation	19	5.5
Summer: formal	11	3.2	No facilities	17	5.0
Winter: formal	7	2.0	No community interest	11	3.2
Winter: both formal and informal	6	1.8	No experience	9	2.6
			Work	6	1.7
Winter & summer: both type	6	1.8	Not allowed to	2	.6
Winter & summer: formal	4	1.2	No personnel	1	.3
			Lack of opportunity	1	.3
No response	179	52.2	No reason: can't	3	.9
TOTAL	343	100.1	No response	189	55.1
			TOTAL	343	100.0

Respondents preferred that individual athletic activities occur in informal groups and the lack of time, money and equipment were the main obstacles to participation.

ii) Individual Athletics: second activity mentioned

Table X-30

Individual Athletics: Desired Type of Group, Season and Obstacles to Participation

Season and Group Type	Number	Per Cent	Obstacles	Number	Per Cent
Winter: informal	35	10.2	No money	22	6.4
Summer: informal	13	3.8	No equipment	15	4.4
Winter: both formal & informal	10	2.9	No time	11	3.2
Winter: formal	8	2.3	Transportation	11	3.2
Summer: both types	6	1.8	No experience	6	1.7
Summer: formal	5	1.5	No facilities	5	1.5
Winter & summer: both types	3	.9	No community interest	2	.6
Winter & summer: formal	1	.3	Lack of opportunity	2	.6
Winter & summer: informal	1	.3	Health reasons	1	.3
No Response	261	76.1	Have to work	1	.3
			No reason: can't	2	.6
TOTAL	343	100.1	No response	265	77.3
			TOTAL	343	100.1

Informal groups were also preferred for the second individual athletic activity mentioned. Again the lack of money, equipment and time were the main obstacles to participation.

iii) Nature-oriented Activities - riding, hiking, hunting, boating, camping, fishing.

Table X-31

Nature-Oriented Activities: Desired Type of Group, Season and Obstacles to Participation

Season and Group	Number	Per Cent
Summer: informal	42	12.2
Summer: formal	13	3.8
Summer: both formal & informal	11	3.2
Winter & summer: informal	6	1.8
Winter & summer: both types	6	1.8
Winter: informal	5	1.5
Winter: formal	2	.6
Winter & summer: formal	1	.3
No response	257	74.9
TOTAL	343	100.1

Obstacles	Number	Per Cent
No time	15	4.4
No equipment	11	3.2
No money	8	2.3
No community interest	8	2.3
Transportation	7	2.0
Not allowed to	7	2.0
Have to work	6	1.8
No facilities	5	1.5
No experience	4	1.2
Poor health	2	.6
Lack of opportunity	2	.6
No personnel	2	.6
Family obligation	1	.3
No reason: can't	2	.6
No response	263	76.7
TOTAL	343	100.1

Informal groups were also preferred for group athletic activities with the lack of time, equipment, money and community interest being the main obstacles to participation.

iv) Group Athletics - active participation: baseball, football, soccer, curling, hockey.

Table X-32

Group Athletics: Desired Type of Group, Season and Obstacles to Participation

Season and Group	Number	Per Cent	Obstacles	Number	Per Cent
Winter: formal	14	4.1	No time	12	3.5
Summer: formal	11	3.2	No community interest	10	2.9
Winter & summer: formal	9	2.6	Not allowed to	6	1.8
Winter & summer: both types	6	1.8	Health reasons	5	1.5
Winter: both types	5	1.5	No facilities	4	1.2
Summer: both types	4	1.2	Have to work	4	1.2
Winter: informal	4	1.2	Transportation	3	.9
Summer: informal	3	.9	No experience	2	.6
No response	287	83.7	Climate	1	.3
			Lack of opportunity	1	.3
TOTAL	343	100.2	No money	1	.3
			No personnel	1	.3
			No reason: can't	2	.6
			No response	291	84.8
			TOTAL	343	100.2

Formal groups were preferred for involvement in group athletics and a lack of time and interest in the community were the most frequently mentioned obstacles to participation.

v) Travel: driving car, go on trips, holidaying.

Table X-33

Travel: Desired Type of Group, Season and Obstacles to Participation

Group and Season	Number	Per Cent	Obstacles	Number	Per Cent
Summer: informal	25	7.3	No money	14	4.1
Summer: formal	5	1.5	No time	7	2.1
Summer: both types	3	.9	Not allowed to	6	1.8
Winter & summer: informal	2	.6	Have to work	6	1.8
Winter & summer: both types	2	.6	No experience	2	.6
Winter: formal	1	.3	No opportunity	1	.3
Winter: informal	1	.3	No community interest	1	.3
Winter: both types	1	.3	No reason: can't	1	.3
No response	303	88.3	No response	305	88.9
TOTAL	343	100.1	TOTAL	343	100.2

Informal groups were preferred for travelling and this activity tended to occur in the summer. The lack of money and time were the main obstacles to participation.

Excitement activities (such as flying, racing and gliding), sociable activities, work, self-improvement classes, fine arts, mechanics, passive activities (both in and out of the home), clubs and organizations, relaxation activities (sunbathing), hobbies and other activities were mentioned by less than 10% of the sample as desired activities and therefore will not be discussed.

d) Activity Most Like to Try

After indicating their most desired activities, the high school respondents were asked: "Which three of all these activities would you most like to try?" and "What do you really need in order to participate in this activity?" Table X-34 gives the distribution of responses obtained for the first and second activity listed.

Table X-34

Activity Most Like to Try as Reported By

Red Deer High School Respondents

Activity	First Listed		Second Listed	
	N	%	N	%
Individual Athletics - active participation	93	27.1	47	13.7
Nature-oriented activities	28	8.2	15	4.4
Travel - Driving car	17	5.0	7	2.0
Group Athletics - active participation	13	3.8	15	4.4
Excitement activities: racing, flying	12	3.5	7	2.0
Sociable - "acceptable": visit, dances	8	2.3	4	1.2
Fine arts	3	.9	9	2.6
Clubs, organizations	3	.9	1	.3
Serious oriented - volunteers, debating	2	.6	2	.6
Mechanics	1	.3	2	.6
Work: babysit, etc.	3	.9	0	-
Sociable - "wild": drink, pool	2	.6	0	-
Passive - out-of-home: movies, spectator sports	1	.3	0	-
No Response	157	45.8	234	68.2
TOTAL	343	100.2	343	100.0

Over half of the sample indicated at least one activity which they would like to try. Active participation in individual athletics (e.g. swim, golf, skin diving, judo, skating, etc.) and nature-oriented activities (e.g. riding, boating, camping, climbing, hunting, etc.) were the most frequently mentioned activities respondents would most like to try. Sociably "wild" activities such as drinking, playing pool and chasing girls, and passive out-of-home activities were least frequently mentioned as the activities respondents would like to try.

Table X-35 shows the distribution of responses obtained for what is needed in order to participate in the above activities.

Table X-35

What is Needed In Order to Participate in Respondents' Most Desired Activities

Need	First Listed		Second Listed	
	N	%	N	%
Equipment	85	24.8	37	10.8
Time	36	10.5	23	6.7
Facilities	21	6.1	16	4.7
Money	15	4.4	6	1.7
Lessons, instruction	10	2.9	7	2.0
Transportation	4	1.2	4	1.2
Interest in Community	3	.9	1	.3
Parents help and confidence	2	.6	1	.3
Opportunity	1	.3	0	-
People of own age	1	.3	0	-
Better health	1	.3	0	-
Personnel or instructors	1	.3	0	-
Nothing	1	.3	2	.6
No response	162	47.2	246	71.7
TOTAL	343	100.1	343	100.0

Equipment, time and facilities were the most frequently mentioned needs of respondents in order for them to participate in their most desired activities, i.e. the activities they would most like to try.

G. Recreational Problems

1. Leisure Time Opportunities Available

To determine the appropriateness of existing recreational facilities, the high school respondents were asked what recreational opportunities there were in the Red Deer area for people in their age group. A distinction was made between summer and winter.

Table X-36 gives the distribution of responses obtained for summer and for winter.

Table X-36

Recreational Opportunities in Red Deer as Reported by High School Respondents

Opportunity	Summer		Winter	
	N	%	N	%
Individual Athletics	165	48.1	151	44.0
Group Athletics	21	6.1	34	9.9
Nature-oriented	15	4.4	5	1.5
Sports - general	10	2.9	8	2.3
Sociable: "acceptable"	6	1.7	12	3.5
Clubs and organizations	5	1.5	5	1.5
Sociability: "wild"	4	1.2	4	1.2
Passive: out-of-home	1	.3	1	.3
Recreation Centre	1	.3	5	1.5
Passive: at home	0	-	1	.3
Many: unspecified types	20	5.8	17	5.0
None	20	5.8	23	6.7
No response	75	21.9	77	22.4
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.1

The data show that there was only a slight difference in the number of opportunities reported for winter and for summer. Individual athletic activities were the most available activities in both summer (48.1%) and winter (44.0%). Group athletics and sociable activities tended to be more available in winter (9.9% and 3.5% respectively) than in summer (6.1% and 1.7% respectively). Nature-oriented activities were more available in the summer (4.4%) than in the winter (1.5%). Only a small proportion of respondents indicated that there were no opportunities available in either the summer (5.8%) or the winter (6.7%) but a good proportion of the sample did not respond to the question (about 22%).

2. General Feeling About the Area

The high school respondents were asked if they thought that the Red Deer area provided a good environment for teenagers. Over two-thirds of the sample (237 or 69.1%) felt that Red Deer was definitely a good area for teenagers and 20.7% (71) felt it was a bad area. One respondent made a qualified positive statement and 34 respondents (9.9%) did not indicate how they felt about the area.

About one-quarter of the respondents gave reasons why they considered the area a good environment for teenagers. The most frequently mentioned positive aspects of the community were: it's a sociable area (mentioned by 73 or 21.3%); it has good educational facilities (7 or 2.0%); recreation is plentiful (6 or 1.8%) and it has good natural resources for nature-oriented activities (2 or 0.6%).

The negative aspects of the community mentioned by respondents were: that there was nothing to do (mentioned by 48 or 14%); there were not enough sports facilities (6 or 1.7%); too many social controls (1 or 0.3%); people are nosey (1 or 0.3%).

3. Adequacy of Facilities

The high school respondents were asked to comment on the adequacy of the location of existing facilities. A larger proportion of respondents felt that facilities were too scattered among various communities (129 or 37.6%) than felt they were too concentrated (87 or 25.4%). About 5% of the sample (19 or 5.5%) felt facilities were alright in their present locations, 1.2% (4) felt they were inadequate everywhere and 30.3% (103) did not respond to the question.

The most popular reasons given for considering facilities as being too scattered were: that there was too little recreation (mentioned by 41 or 12%), transportation problems (31 or 9%), no interest in the community (11 or 3.2%) and that some areas had more facilities than others (8 or 2.3%).

Reasons given for considering facilities as too concentrated were: again that some areas have more facilities than others (33 or 9.6%); the center of town has all the facilities and new communities don't get any (20 or 5.8%); transportation problems because facilities are all in one area (5 or 1.5%); and there's nothing to do (5 or 1.5%).

When asked, "Do you feel that facilities in the area are run in a fair manner so everyone has an equal chance to use them?", 64.4% (221) answered in the affirmative, 17.2% (59) said definitely not, 3.2% (11) said "yes" with qualifying statements, 0.6% (2) said "no" with qualifying statements, 1.5% (5) were undecided and 13.1% (45) did not reply to the question.

The presence of discrimination either against poorer teenagers, teenagers in general, or one sex was the most representative reason given by 20 respondents (5.8%) for considering facilities as being run unfairly. Lack of facilities (13 or 3.8%), poor management (12 or 3.5%), the expense (4 or 1.2%), transportation (4 or 1.2%), and lack of interest on the part of the community (2 or 0.6%) were the other reasons given.

The high school respondents were also asked how many of the facilities they utilized had fee structures. The distribution of responses obtained is given in Table X-37.

Table X-37

Number of Facilities Respondents Utilized Which had Fee Structures

Number of Facilities	Number	Per Cent
None	5	1.5
One	53	15.5
Two	89	25.9
Three	92	26.8
Four	61	17.8
Five	7	2.0
No Response	36	10.5
TOTAL	343	100.0

The data show that the majority of respondents (52.7%) utilized two or three facilities which charged fees. Only 1.5% said that none of the facilities they utilized had fees and 2.0% said that 5 of the facilities they utilized had fee structures.

About one-fifth of the respondents (67 or 19.5%) did not indicate what percentage of the facilities they utilized had unfair fee structures. Over half the respondents (203 or 59.2%) said that no facilities had unfair fee structures, while 38 (11.1%) said that less than 40% of the facilities they utilized had unfair fee structures, 20 (5.8%) said that 40% to 69% charged unfair fees, 7 (2.0%) said 60% to 99% charged unfair fees and another 7 (2.0%) said that all the facilities they utilized had unfair fee structures.

Table X-38 gives the distribution of responses for those activities which respondents considered had unfair fee structures.

Table X-38

Responses to the Question: "Which Activities Have Unfair Fee Structures?"

Activity	First Listed		Second Listed	
	N	%	N	%
Winter sports: active participation	22	6.4	5	1.5
Passive: out-of-home	13	3.8	1	.3
All season sports: active participation	12	3.5	1	.3
Sociable activities: dances	10	2.9	2	.6
Summer sports: active participation	6	1.7	3	.9
"Wild" activities: pool, drags	3	.9	1	.3
Nature-oriented	2	.6	1	.3
Athletic Organizations and Clubs	1	.3	0	-
Cultural Activities; music lessons	1	.3	0	-
Any type	1	.3	0	-
No response	272	79.3	329	95.9
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.1

Less than five percent of the sample named a second activity which charged unfair fees. Winter sports such as skiing, hockey, and curling were most frequently mentioned as having unfair fee structures.

4. Transportation Problems

In order to determine the extent to which the lack of transportation to and from recreation facilities was a problem for Red Deer high school respondents, the following questions were asked: "About how often do you have the use of a car?"; "What is your most common means of transportation?", and "How often do you have trouble finding transportation to recreation facilities?"

Less than one-third of the respondents (105 or 30.6%) never had the use of a car whereas 12.5% (43) had access to a car 1 to 3 times a month, 17.2% (59) had access 4 to 10 times a month and 35.9% (123) used a car 11 or more times a month. Thirteen respondents (3.8%) did not answer the question.

Table X-39 shows the means of transportation used in the winter and the summer by high school respondents to get to and from recreation facilities.

Table X-39

Means of Transportation Used by High School Respondents

In Winter and In Summer

Means of Transportation	Winter		Summer	
	N	%	N	%
Car	236	68.8	160	46.7
Walk	59	17.2	132	38.5
Bus	37	10.8	13	3.8
Hitchhike	2	.6	2	.6
Motorcycle	0	-	21	6.1
Ski-doo	1	.3	0	-
Bike	0	-	6	1.8
Horse	0	-	1	.3
No response	8	2.3	8	2.3
TOTAL	343	100.0	343	100.1

The data show that the car was the most common means of transportation in the winter (68.8%) but was used by fewer respondents in the summer (46.7%). Walking was more popular as a means of transportation in the summer (38.5%) than in the winter (17.2%) whereas going by bus was more popular

in the winter (10.8%) than in the summer (3.8%). Motorcycling and bicycling were mentioned only as means of transportation in the summer.

Just about half the sample (165 or 48.1%) reported having transportation problems in the winter and/or the summer while 44% (151) never had transportation problems and 7.9% (27) did not reply to the question.

Table X-40 shows the frequency with which respondents reported having transportation problems getting to and from recreation facilities.

Table X-40

Frequency of Transportation Problems in Winter and in Summer

Frequency	Number	Per Cent
1 to 3 times per month in winter, never in summer	55	16.0
1 to 3 times per month in summer, 1 to 3 times per month in winter	40	11.7
4 or more times per month in winter, 1 to 3 times per month in summer	23	6.7
4 or more times per month in both winter & summer	17	5.0
1 to 3 times per month in winter, 4 or more times per month in summer	13	3.8
4 or more times per month in winter, never in summer	11	3.2
1 to 3 times per month in summer, never in winter	5	1.5
4 or more times per month in summer, never in winter	1	.3
TOTAL	165	48.2

A greater proportion of respondents reported having no transportation problems in the summer (19.2%) than reported the same for winter (1.8%).

SUMMARY

X. Profile of the Red Deer High School Population

In this chapter information was presented on the general characteristics of the Red Deer High School sample.

The data include information on the age, sex, ethnicity and educational level of the high school sample, parental background, educational and occupational expectations and desires, student employment patterns, organizational and social involvements, leisure activities and recreational problems.

The population is represented by the following findings.

The sample consisted of 166 male students and 177 female students, with a modal age of 16 years. Proportionately more males were registered at higher ages and more females at lower ages; thus indicating that more girls were either drop-outs or completed school at an earlier age.

The majority of students interviewed were in a matriculation program and were in the tenth grade.

For ethnicity and length of residence, the majority of respondents were born in Alberta and had lived here all or most of their lives. Also almost three-quarters of respondents were second generation Canadians - both parents being born in Canada. Respondents of British origin were the next most represented group.

The majority of the respondents were aware of their parents' educational level but about one-quarter of the respondents were not aware of their families' incomes. The mothers of students tended to have more schooling than the fathers, the modal level of education for both parents being 10 to 12 years of schooling. A higher proportion of the students' fathers were employed in manual positions than in Hollingshead 1 to 4 occupational positions. The level of family income tended to be skewed towards the upper income brackets.

The following information was found for the characteristics of educational expectations, attitudes and performances of the high school respondents. Over half of the sample expected to enter university with the next highest proportion expecting to complete grade 12 or a vocational course. The educational attitudes of the respondents were considered in terms of their study habits and their attitudes towards school drop-outs. Almost three-quarters of the respondents spent one-half hour or less studying during the evening and 1 hour or less on the weekends. The majority of respondents had never considered dropping out of school but over half of the sample reported that they had had a friend drop out of school. Over half of the sample were of the opinion that dropping out of school was definitely a bad thing and less than 5% felt it was a good thing.

The occupational attitudes, expectations and desires of the high school sample were found to take the following form. Attitudes toward work were determined by the use of the Protestant Ethic scale. The data showed that the high school respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic, i.e. that there is an inherent value in work. In terms of occupational expectations and desires, the largest proportion of students expected to go to university and/or enter professional positions but a smaller proportion <u>desired</u> professional and executive occupations. More respondents tended to desire the other occupations than expected to enter these positions.

Student employment patterns showed that over half the sample held summer jobs. The majority of these respondents held unskilled positions and worked more than 36 hours a week at daytime jobs. The highest proportion of respondents who held no summer jobs spent their free time travelling. During the school year, just over one-third of the respondents held part-time jobs. Of these respondents, the largest proportion held unskilled positions and worked more than twelve hours during the week and on weekends.

The characteristics of organizational involvements were considered in terms of church activities, school and extra-curricular activities and official positions held in these activities. The largest proportion of students interviewed were affiliated with the United Church, and the next largest proportion were affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church. Attending church at least once a week was the mode for the highest proportion of students. Less than one-third of the respondents belonged to church related groups which tended to meet four times a month or twice a month. Students spent more time on church affairs in winter than in summer and this was usually 5 or fewer hours per month. When questioned about expected future activity in the church, the largest proportion expected to become more active. For school and extra-curricular activities the high school respondents may be characterized as belonging to one or two school clubs or none, and belonging to one club outside of the school. The largest proportion of respondents reported a total attendance of 10 or fewer times and spent 20 hours or less in club activities a month.

Only a small percentage of respondents held official positions in clubs and the majority of these held one position. These positions tended to be in non-athletic clubs.

Social involvement was considered in terms of friendship patterns, dating and anomie. The sample may be characterized as having between one to four close friends, seeing their closest friend daily and engaging in active sport and sociable activities with their closest friends. The high school respondents tended to date more than four times a month, showed no strong tendency to date one person on a steady basis and had a low degree of anomie.

In terms of leisure activities, more respondents engaged in skating, tobogganing, attending movies and visiting friends in the winter, but skating, hockey, visiting friends and cooking were engaged in more frequently by respondents. In the summer, a larger proportion of respondents engaged in swimming, camping, softball and baseball, dining out, visiting and attending movies, while swimming, softball and baseball, riding, visiting, going to dances and parties and cooking were engaged in more frequently by respondents.

Respondents tended to watch more television in the winter than in the summer but little difference was reported between summer and winter for the activity of listening to records. Reading was more popular in the winter than in the summer.

When the total number of activities was tallied for winter and for summer, it was found that respondents engaged in more activities in the winter than in the summer.

All season sports and nature-oriented activities were the most enjoyable activities for the respondents in the summer, and winter sports and sociable activities were the most enjoyable activities in the winter. Few respondents belonged to any clubs or organizations related to their favorite leisure activities, but more respondents belonged to clubs related to their most enjoyable winter activities than to their most enjoyable summer activities.

Information about desired activities was considered in terms of the structure of recreation, T.V. programs respondents would like to watch and the activities respondents would like to do.

About the same proportion of respondents indicated a preference for organized recreation (44.9%) as preferred informal recreation. In reference to television programs, respondents would like to watch 3 or 4 programs, drama and comedy being the most popular types of programs. The larger

proportion of respondents preferred to engage in their desired activities informally, i.e. without defined leadership or rules, and during the summer months. The lack of money, equipment, facilities and time tended to be the main obstacles to participation in desired activities.

After indicating their most desired activities, respondents were asked which of these activities they would most like to try and what they required in order to do so. Individual athletics requiring active participation and nature-oriented activities were named by the largest proportion of respondents as the activities they would most like to try. Equipment, time and facilities were most frequently mentioned as the requirements for participation in these activities.

Recreation problems were considered in terms of the leisure time opportunities which the respondents felt were available to them, feelings towards the quality of the environment in the Red Deer area, adequacy of facilities and transportation problems.

Respondents reported only slightly more activities as being available in the winter than in the summer. Individual athletics was the most available activity in both winter and summer.

Over two-thirds of the sample felt that Red Deer provided a good environment for teenagers and one-fifth of the sample reported that it was a bad environment.

In terms of the adequacy of facilities, the largest proportion of respondents felt that facilities were too scattered throughout the area but that they were run in a fair manner so that everyone had an equal chance to use them. Over half of the sample reported that some of the recreation facilities they utilized had fee structures and the majority of these respondents felt that the fees being charged were fair. Very few respondents reported which activities had unfair fee structures so no definite pattern could be seen.

Almost two-thirds of the respondents had access to a car at least once a month and over one-third of these used a car 11 or more times a month. Cars were the primary means of transportation to and from recreation facilities in the winter, while in the summer a good proportion of the respondents walked to and from the facilities. However, almost half of the respondents reported having transportation problems in the winter and/or the summer. More problems with transportation were reported in the winter than in the summer.

CHAPTER XI

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

1. Churches

Table XI - I shows the type and number of churches in Red Deer.

Table XI - 1

Type and Number of Churches

Denomination	Number
United	3
Roman Catholic	2
Anglican	2
Lutheran	2
Baptist	2
Jehovah's Witness	2
Nazarene	2
Church of God	2
Presbyterian	2
Church of Christ	2
Salvation Army	2
Latter Day Saints	1
Youth for Christ	1
Christian Brethren	1
B'Hai World Faith	1
Unitarian	1
Pentecostal	1
United Missionary	1
Christian Science	1
Seventh Day Adventist	1
Apostolic	1
Christian Reformed	1
Alliance Tabernacle	1
Glad Tidings	1
TOTAL	36

(a) Facilities

Only 3 churches did not report having a chapel or sanctuary. The largest sanctuaries reported were between 4500 sq. ft. and 5500 sq. ft., and the smallest one reported was less than 501 sq. ft. The seating capacities of the sanctuaries ranged from 26 to 400 people, with 5 churches reporting capacities of more than 400 people.

Ten churches did not report having any meeting rooms or classrooms. One church reported a room of less than 501 sq. ft., and the largest room reported was over 5500 sq. ft. The capacities of the rooms ranged from 26 people to over 400.

Only 4 churches reported having a recreation hall or gymnasium, the smallest being less than 1000 sq. ft. and the largest over 5500 sq. ft. The capacities ranged from 26 to 400 people.

There were 25 kitchens reported, with 22 of these being 500 sq. ft. or less in size. The largest kitchen reported was less than 2500 sq. ft., and 2 were of unspecified size. Capacity was not specified for any of the kitchens.

Only 5 churches reported having a lounge, all of them 1500 sq. ft. or less. Only one church specified a capacity, that being 51 to 100 people.

There were 20 reported offices or ministers' studies; 17 were 500 sq. ft. or less, and the largest one was less than 2500 sq. ft. The capacities were unspecified.

Other rooms, such as a crying room, or prayer room, or library, were reported by 21 churches, all of them being less than 1001 sq. ft. with capacities of 100 people or fewer.

Only 3 churches did not own any equipment. All of the others reported having non-specialized equipment, such as table, chairs, and piano. Most of the churches (25) reported having specialized equipment as well, including things like film projectors, gym equipment, or stage facilities.

When asked if the church facilities could be rented, 15 said yes, if the conditions of the church were met (i.e. no smoking, no drinking, leave hall clean); 3 simply charged a rental fee; 3 rented only to church or religious groups; 2 said they rented to "worthy" groups; and 1 said they would rent facilities if it did not interfere with the church schedule. Six churches would not rent under any conditions, and 3 said there were no special conditions of rental.

The churches were asked what other groups used the church facilities, and 14 said none. There were 9 boys and girls groups (e.g. Cubs, Brownies); 3 youth groups; 2 cultural groups; 2 wedding receptions; 2 political groups; and 1 Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centre.

(b) Religious Groups

(i) Sunday morning family worship was offered by 27 churches weekly. The average attendance for the services ranged from 50 or less for 6 services to 300 or more for 4 services. Another 4 reported 200 to 300 attendance, 6 had 100 to 200 attendance, and 7 had 50 to 100 attendance.

(ii) Sunday evening family worship was offered by 16 churches, 15 weekly and 1 monthly service. The average attendance ranged from 25 or less for 3 churches, to 151 to 200 for 2 churches. Another 2 had 101 to 150 attendance, 3 had 51 to 100, and 6 had 26 to 50 attendance.

(iii) There were 23 other worship services offered: 12 for families; 6 for adults only; and 5 for children only. Family services were held 2 weekly in the mornings; 2 weekly in the evenings; 2 daily; and 6 at varied times. Adult services were held 2 daily; 1 weekly evenings; 1 weekly mornings; 1 morning 2 to 3 times per month; and 1 evening 2 or 3 times per month. Childrens' services were held weekly mornings. Attendance at family services ranged from 10 or less for 4 services to over 100 for 3 services, with 11 to 50 for 5 services. Adult attendance was under 50, as was attendance for children.

(iv) Religious education for the family was offered by 22 churches; 17 weekly mornings, 4 weekly evenings, and 1 weekly other times. Attendance ranged from 50 or less for 7 groups to over 100 for 6 groups, with 9 groups between 50 and 100 attendance.

(v) Religious education for children only was offered by 20 churches; 18 weekly morning groups and 2 weekly at other times. There were 2 groups of over 300 children; 2 groups of 101 to 150; 4 groups of 51 to 100 children; 6 groups of 26 to 50; 5 groups of 25 or less; and 1 unspecified number.

(vi) There were 15 religious education groups for adults only; 6 weekly evenings; 4 weekly mornings; 3 monthly evenings; 1 daily; and 1 at varied times. One group was over 100 attendance; 1 was 26 to 50; 6 were 11 to 25; 6 were 10 or under; and 1 was unspecified attendance.

(vii) Religious Education for youth was offered by 11 churches: 4 weekly evenings; 4 weekly mornings; 1 weekly other times; 1 monthly mornings; and 1 at varied times. One group was over 100; 1 was 76 - 100; 4 were 26 to 50; 2 were 11 to 25; and 3 were 10 or less.

(viii) Prayer or Evangelism meetings were offered by 13 churches for families, and 4 for adults only. Adult meetings were all held weekly evenings and had an attendance of 11 to 25 people. Family meetings were held 7 weekly evenings; 1 weekly mornings; 1 weekly other times; 1 evenings 2 or 3 times per month; and 3 at varied times. Attendance at family meetings ranged from over 150 for one, to under 25 for 7, with 5 from 50 to 100 attendance.

(ix) Priests or seminary meetings were held by 2 churches for families, weekly evenings with attendances of 26 to 50 and 76 to 100. One meeting for youth and adult males was held weekly mornings for 26 to 50 men. Two groups for adult males only were held weekly, one in the morning and one in the evening, with an attendance of 26 to 50 males. One church offered a seminary for youth, both male and famale, with an attendance of 11 to 25, which met daily.

(x) Executive or business of church meetings for all ages, male and female, were held by 4 churches: 2 met evenings weekly; 1 met evenings monthly; and 1 met at varied times. Attendance was 11 to 25 for one; 26 to 50 for another; and 76 to 100 for 2 others. Adult executive or business meetings were held by 10 churches: 6 met monthly evenings; 3 met 2 or 3 times per month in the evening; and 1 met at varied times. Attendance for 8 groups was 10 or less, and for 2 groups it was 11 to 25.

A total was taken of how many religious programs each church ran, and 3 had 1 program; 2 had 2 programs; 3 had 3 programs; 11 had 4 programs; 5 had 5 programs; 6 had 6 programs; 2 had 7 programs; and 4 had 9 or more religious programs.

(c) Recreational Groups

(i) Youth Groups for male and female ages 13 to 20 were held by 32 churches; 18 weekly evenings; 4 evenings 2 or 3 times per month; 2 monthly; 1 weekly afternoons; and 7 at unspecified times. Attendance ranged from 10 or fewer for 10 groups, to more than 50 for 2 groups, with 3 groups of 31 to 40; 4 groups of 26 to 30; 1 group of 21 to 25; 3 groups of 16 to 20; 8 groups of 11 to 15; and 1 unspecified.

Youth musical groups were offered by 9 churches; 7 weekly and 2 at unspecified times. Attendance reported was: 10 or fewer at 4 groups; 11 to 15 at 1 group; 16 to 20 at 2 groups; 26 to 30 at 1 group; and 51 or more at 1 group.

(ii) Boys' groups for 12 years and under were offered at 10 churches; 9 weekly evenings and 1 weekly mornings. Six of the groups had an attendance of 20 or fewer; 2 had 21 to 40; and 1 had over 30. One group was unspecified.

There were 8 groups for boys 13 and over; 5 held weekly evenings; 2 held at unspecified times; and 1 held weekly mornings. Attendance ranged for 10 or fewer for 1 group to 31 to 40 for another group. Two groups had 11 to 15 members; 1 had 21 to 25; and 3 had 26 to 30 members.

(iii) Girls' groups for 12 years and under were offered by 9 churches; 6 weekly evenings and 3 weekly afternoons. Attendance ranged from less than 10 for 1 group, to over 50 for 2 groups; with 11 to 15 in 3 groups, 16 to 20 in 1 group; 31 to 40 in 1 group and 41 to 50 in another group.

There were 7 groups for girls 13 years and over; 5 met weekly evenings and 2 met at varied or unspecified times. One group had over 50 girls; 1 group had 31 to 40; 1 had 26 to 30; 3 had 16 to 20; and 1 had 11 to 15 girls.

(iv) Groups for boys and girls 12 years and under were offered by 16 churches; 4 weekly evenings; 5 weekly afternoons and 7 at unspecified times. There were 4 groups of over 50 children; 2 groups of 31 to 40; 3 groups of 26 to 30; 1 group of 21 to 25; 1 group of 16 to 20; 3 groups of 11 to 15; and 2 groups of 10 or fewer.

There were 5 musical groups for boys and girls 12 years and under all held weekly. Attendance ranged from 10 or fewer for 2 groups to 26 to 30 for 1 group, with 1 group of 11 to 15 and one of 16 to 20.

There were 2 nurseries and kindergartens, one held daily and one weekly. Attendance for one was 16 to 20, and for the other, 41 to 50 children.

(v) Adult social clubs for men and women were offered in 14 churches; 7 monthly; 4 weekly, and 2 were held evenings 2 or 3 times per month. One club met at unspecified times. Attendance ranged from 10 or fewer in 4 groups to 41 to 50 in 1 group, with 2 groups of 11 to 15; 4 groups of 16 to 20; one group of 21 to 25; and 2 groups of 26 to 30.

There were also 14 musical groups for adults: 13 met weekly evenings, and 1 met weekly mornings. The attendances reported were: 10 or fewer by 1; 11 to 15 by 5; 16 to 20 by 6; 21 to 25 by 1; and 41 to 50 by 1 group.

There was one adult volunteer service group, which had 16 to 20 members and met 2 or 3 times per month during the day.

(vi) Social groups for men were offered by 4 churches; 2 met weekly evenings; 2 met monthly evenings. One group had 10 or fewer members, 2 had 11 to 15 members, and 1 had 41 to 50 members.

There was one adult male volunteer service group, which had 10 or fewer members and met monthly evenings.

(vii) Volunteer service groups for women were offered by 21 churches: 12 met monthly (evenings), 5 met 2 or 3 times per month (evenings); 3 met weekly (evenings); and 1 met at unspecified times. Two groups had 31 to 40 members; 4 had 20 to 30; 4 had 16 to 20; 6 had 11 to 15; and 5 had 10 or fewer members.

Womens' social groups were offered by 9 churches: 1 met weekly, and 8 met monthly. Two had more than 50 members; 1 had 31 to 40; 1 had 11 to 15; and 5 had 10 or fewer members.

There was one ladies' physical fitness group with 31 to 40 members who met weekly afternoons.

(viii) Social groups for all ages (families) were offered by 8 churches: 1 met 2 or 3 times per month; 2 met monthly; 1 met weekly, and 4 met at varied times. Attendance reported was more than 50 for 3 groups; 41 to 50 for 2 groups; 26 to 30 for 1 group; 21 to 25 for 1 group; and 10 or fewer for 1 group.

There was one musical group for all ages, which met weekly and had 10 or fewer members.

A tally of the total number of recreation programs sponsored by each church was taken, and 6 churches reported none. One church had 11 or 12 programs; 5 had 9 or 10 programs; 7 had 7 or 8 programs; 7 had 5 or 6 programs; 3 had 3 or 4 programs; and 7 had 1 or 2 programs.

2. Commercial Recreation Outlets

Table XI-2 gives the outline of the 31 commercial facilities available in Red Deer.

Table XI-2

Commercial Recreation Outlets

Number and Type of Outlet	Facilities Available	Capacities of Rooms
6 general recreation centres	6 lounges, social areas 3 recreation rooms 3 meeting rooms 2 swimming pools 1 set lockers and showers 1 canteen 1 gym 1 bowling alley 1 tennis court 1 skating rink 1 golf course 1 specialized room 1 barn	1: 15 persons or fewer 2: 16 to 30 persons 4: 31 to 45 persons 2: 61 to 100 persons 1: 101 to 200 persons 2: 401 or more persons
6 schools of music	6 meeting rooms 2 lounges, social areas 1 specialized room	1: 15 persons or fewer
5 theatres and drive-ins	10 lounges 5 theatres 3 canteens	2: 61 to 100 persons 3: 101 to 200 persons 1: 201 to 300 persons 5: 401 or more persons
4 self-improvement (e.g. secretarial school, Health Spa)	4 meeting rooms 2 lounges, social areas 1 steam room	2: 15 or fewer persons 1: 46 to 60 persons
3 cultural centres	3 meeting rooms 2 gyms 1 lounge	1: 61 to 100 persons 2: 401 or more persons
3 all season sports	10 lounges 3 bowling alleys 3 specialized rooms 2 recreation rooms 1 meeting room	2: 16 to 30 persons 1: 46 to 60 persons 1: 61 to 100 persons 1: 401 or more persons
2 summer sports	9 corrals and pastures 3 barns	1: 16 to 30 people
1 winter sports	1 curling rink	
1 park and tourist attraction	1 exhibition hall	1: 201 to 300 people

3. Clubs and Groups

There were 33 clubs and groups in Red Deer for which information was obtained. The facilities used and the capacities are outlined in Table XI - 3.

Table XI - 3

Clubs and Groups

Number and Type of Group	Facilities Used	Capacity of Facilities
7 Men's Fraternal Organizations	8 lounges 4 recreation rooms 4 kitchens 3 meeting rooms 2 specialized rooms 1 private restaurant	1: 46 to 60 persons 1: 101 to 200 persons 2: 301 to 400 persons 1: 401 or more persons
6 Women's Fraternal Organizations	4 recreation rooms 3 lounges 2 specialized rooms 2 members' homes 1 meeting room 1 private restaurant 1 kitchen	1: 46 to 60 persons 2: 101 to 200 persons 1: 301 to 400 persons
4 Serious Civic Minded Groups	2 meeting rooms 1 skating rink 1 private restaurant	1: 16 to 30 persons 1: 46 to 60 persons 1: 401 or more persons
3 Artistic Groups	3 meeting rooms 1 specialized room	1: 150 or fewer persons 1: 16 to 30 persons 1: 61 to 100 persons 1: 101 to 200 persons
3 Theatrical Groups	2 meeting rooms 1 member's home 1 lounge	all unspecified
2 Fraternal Men's and Women's Groups	2 meeting rooms	1: 31 to 45 persons
2 Youth groups	3 meeting rooms	1: 16 to 30 persons 1: 46 to 60 persons
2/Outdoor Summer Sports Groups	8 tennis courts 1 race track 1 gym	7: 15 or fewer people
2 Self Improvement Clubs	1 meeting room 1 restaurant	1: 16 to 30 persons
1 Hobby Club	1 meeting room 1 specialized room	1: 15 or fewer persons 1: 16 to 30 persons
1 School	1 meeting room	1: unspecified

All of the commercial outlets as well as the clubs and groups were requested to name the season and hours of regular operation. Weekday evenings were the hours for 24 groups; all the time was mentioned by 21; 9 said evenings all week; 3 said weekdays all day; 1 said weekdays daytime; and 4 said the hours varied.

Over half, 38, said they operated all year round; 15 followed the school calendar; 5 operated from May to October; 3 operated in the winter months only; and 1 operated in July and August only.

The types of programs offered by the recreation outlets and the clubs and groups are outlined in Table XI - 4.

Table XI - 4

Programs of Commercial Outlets and Clubs

Type of Program	Age Membership	Sex Membership	Average Attendance	Program Frequency
Sports	6: adults only 6: teens only 5: teens & children 3: children only 6: all ages	7: all male 5: predominantly male 1: all female 3: predominantly female 12: both sexes	2: up to 10 people 3: 11 to 20 people 4: 21 to 30 people 1: 31 to 40 people 5: 41 to 60 people 2: 61 to 100 people 3: over 100 people	7: once per year 1: 2 to 5 times per year 2: 6 to 10 times per year 1: 11 to 15 times per year 1: 21 to 30 times per year 4: 51 or more times/year
Classes	3: adults only 6: teens and adults 7: teens & children 6: all ages	8: all female 4: predominantly female 1: all male 1: predominantly male 7: both sexes	10: up to 10 people 2: 21 to 30 people 1: 41 to 60 people 3: 61 to 100 people	1: 2 to 5 times per year 1: 11 to 15 times per year 4: 31 to 40 times per year 13: 51 or more times/year
Special Interest (eg. hobbies, races, billiards)	6: adults only 2: teens & adults 1: teens & children 5: all ages	4: all female 1: predominantly female 1: all male 5: both sexes	1: up to 10 people 3: 11 to 20 people 2: 21 to 30 people 1: 31 to 40 people 1: 41 to 60 people 2: 61 to 100 people 1: 601 or more people	3: once per year 1: 2 to 5 times per year 1: 11 to 15 times per year 1: 16 to 20 times per year 4: 21 to 30 times per year 2: 31 to 40 times per year 1: 51 or more times/year
Meetings	10: adults only	5: all male 3: all female 1: both	1: up to 10 people 1: 31 to 40 people 1: 61 to 100 people	3: 11 to 15 times per year 1: 31 to 40 times per year 5: 51 or more times/year
Special Events (eg. bazaars, plays conventions)	4: teens only 2: teens & adults 4: all ages	1: all female 2: predominantly female 1: predominantly male 6: both sexes	1: 11 to 20 people 1: 21 to 30 people 2: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people 3: 201 to 600 people	9: once per year 1: 41 to 50 times per year

Table Continued

Table XI - 4 continued

Type of Program	Age Membership	Sex Membership	Average Attendance	Program Frequency
Children's or Youth groups	6: teens only 3: children only	8: males only 1: females only	1: 11 to 20 people 1: 31 to 40 people 1: 41 to 60 people 1: 101 to 200 people 1: 201 to 600 people	3: 31 to 40 times per year 1: 41 to 50 times per year
Social Events	2: adults only 1: teens only 1: all ages	4: both sexes	2: 61 to 100 people 1: 101 to 200 people	1: once per year 1: 11 to 15 times per year 1: 21 to 30 times per year 1: 41 to 50 times per year
Movies or theatre	5: all ages	5: both sexes	2: 601 or more people	5: 51 or more times per year

If the facilities used were owned by the outlet or by the club, the conditions of rental were asked. There were 21 which could not be rented at all; 11 could be rented if certain conditions were met, such as rules on drinking, conduct, and equipment; 7 could be rented if the facility was looked after and left in good condition; 4 were rented on a contractural agreement (eg. payment of fee or rent); and 3 could be rented with no special conditions.

4. Department Programs

A tally of the types of programs sponsored by the Recreation Department is given in Table XI - 5.

Table XI - 5

Types of Recreation Programs Offered

Type of Program	Number
Sports	39
Crafts	6
Boys' Groups	6
Academic	4
Girls' Groups	3
Cultural	3
Mixed Youth Groups	2
Self-Improvement	2
Playground	1
Keep Fit	1
Unspecified, or other	2
TOTAL	69

An inventory of programs initiated by the Red Deer Recreation Department, and a list of those cancelled, was taken. There were 69 programs in total offered by the Recreation Department. None were cancelled.

(a) Classes

The number of classes initiated for each program was tallied according to when the class was started. The results are given in Table XI - 6.

Table XI - 6

Time of Initiation of City Wide Classes by Number of Classes per Program

of Classes ed per	April to June Number of Programs	July & August Number of Programs	Sept. to Dec. Number of Programs	Jan. to March Number of Programs	Total Number of Programs
	3	0	17	0	20
	0	0	6	1	7
	0	0	4	0	4
	1	1	2	0	4
	0	1	1	0	2
	1	0	1	1	3
0	1	1	6	0	8
ore	4	1	11	1	17
	10	4	48	3	65

Only 2 of the classes initiated were cancelled, both of them being initiated in the September to December period. There were 3 programs which initiated classes in specific areas, but not on a city-wide basis; and one program did not specify whether the classes were city-wide or area classes. None of the area classes were cancelled.

The areas in which the classes were held were tallied: 38 classes were held in City Centre; 14 were held in Westpark: 7 were held in Mountainview; 6 in Grandview; 5 in Eastview; 5 in Fairview; 3 in South Hill; 3 in North Red Deer; and 1 class each for each of the other areas in Red Deer.

A tally was also taken of how many communities each program held classes in: 43 programs had classes in only one neighborhood; 3 had classes in 2 neighborhoods; 2 had classes in 4 neighborhoods; 2 had classes in 5 neighborhoods; 3 had classes in 6 neighborhoods; 2 had classes in 7 neighborhoods; 6 had classes in 8 or more neighborhoods; and 8 programs did not specify the neighborhoods in which classes were held.

(b) Facilities

A tally was taken of the facilities used for 3 classes of each program. There were 68 classes which used general buildings (e.g. schools, armory); 9 classes which used a swimming pool; 8 used outdoor grounds (e.g. fairgrounds); 2 used rinks or ice arenas; and 6 did not mention any specialized facilities. The space used for the first 3 classes, or the 3 spaces for the first class, were tallied. There were 38 spaces classified as larger sports facilities (e.g. ball diamonds, football fields, hockey rinks); 6 classes used smaller sports facilities (e. g. tennis courts, pool and

gym); 2 classes had spaces of 1500 sq. ft. or less; 9 classes had spaces of 1501 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft. and 4 classes used spaces of 15,001 sq. ft. or more (over one and one-half acres).

There were 47 programs for which equipment was available for all classes, and 4 programs for which the equipment was owned by the participants. There were 18 programs for which the equipment was not specified.

There were 33 facilities owned by the city; 14 which were used under a reciprocal agreement with the school board; 7 facilities were used free of charge; 4 were used on arrangement with the Department of National Defense; 1 facility was used on arrangement with the province; 1 on agreement with the exhibition association; and 1 on a contractual agreement.

(c) Specifications of Classes

There were 19 classes held daily; 13 held 2 or 3 times per week, 28 held weekly; 2 held monthly; 1 held at varied times; and 6 not specified.

The fee structure and reasons for it for each program was tallied. There were 20 programs which charged fees for children 18 and under; 19 programs which did not charge fees at all; 16 programs which charged everyone fees; 5 programs which charged adults only; and 1 which charged fees but did not specify for what age group. The most common reasons for fees were to cover costs of staff, equipment and operation, or to lower the cost to the city.

Only 3 programs were held for both males and females in separate classes; 27 were co-educational; 23 were for males only, and 8 were for females only. The reason for co-educational courses was that the program was useful to or desired by both sexes. The classes which were not co-educational were separated because of the nature of the program (eg. boys play hockey).

There were no restrictions on out-of-town people joining the programs, providing they had their own transportation to attend the classes.

Only 2 classes had a capacity of over 500 people; 10 had a capacity of 201 to 500; 1 had a capacity of 101 to 200; 3 had a capacity of 41 to 100; 1 had a capacity of 21 to 40; and 4 had a capacity of up to 20 people.

Some of the programs had age restrictions: 5 were for children only; 16 were for teenagers only; 6 were for adults only; 9 were for teenagers and children, 5 were for teenagers and adults; and 22 were not restricted by age.

The distribution of ages by percentage for the programs is given in Table XI - 7.

Table XI - 7

Age Distribution for Department Programs

Percentage of Enrollment	Age Group					
	Pre School	Elementary	Junior High	High School	Young Adult	Senior Citizen
100%	1	3	3	2	15	0
75% to 99%	0	0	0	0	0	1
50% to 74%	0	1	0	0	0	0
25% to 49%	1	0	0	0	1	0
1% to 24%	0	0	1	1	1	0
Some (unspecified)	0	23	31	25	14	6

(d) Specifications of Programs

There were some conditions required before a request for a program was considered legitimate: 27 programs required sufficient interest; 20 were program continuations; 8 programs were arbitrarily established; and 7 programs were initiated because a public need was felt.

The objectives of the programs are outlined in Table XI - 8.

Table XI - 8

Objectives of Department Programs

Objectives	Number	Percent
To provide opportunity for sports	20	29.0
To provide instruction in sports	13	18.8
To develop the individual socially or physically	7	10.1
To provide opportunity to gain skill	6	8.7
To provide recreation and interesting things to do	4	5.8
To provide cultural advancement	4	5.8
To provide knowledge - non athletic	3	4.3
To provide military training	3	4.3
To provide interest in sports	2	2.9
To provide a goal of self-improvement	1	1.4
Unspecified, or no objective	6	8.7
	69	99.8

Only 37 of the programs had a written outline of objectives and program content.

Some of the programs had other agencies included: 26 had 1 involved; 7 had 2 involved; and 1 had 3 agencies involved. The school board was involved with 14 programs; organizations such as Red Cross were involved with 11 programs; civic-minded groups were involved with 5 programs; churches were involved with 4 programs; Department of National Defense was involved with 2 programs; the province was involved with 1 program; the city was involved with 1 program, and the College was involved with 1 program.

The function of most of the agencies was unspecified, but 10 programs were aided in administration; 8 were sponsored by agencies; 7 were provided with facilities by agencies; 2 were given financial support; and 1 agency provided staff and/or leaders.

The use of program time was tallied for percentages of time spent teaching the group, teaching the individual, or in supervising activity. The results are given in Table XI - 9.

Table XI - 9

Usage of Program Time by Percentage

Percentage of Time	Teaching Group	Teaching Individuals	Supervising
10% or less	4	8	2
11% to 25%	9	11	6
26% to 40%	2	1	3
41% to 55%	17	8	8
56% to 70%	1	0	7
71% to 85%	2	0	3
86% to 100%	12	1	11
Varied amounts	1	10	1
	48	39	41

There were 48 programs which spent some time teaching the group, 39 which spent some time teaching individuals, and 41 which spent some time supervising activities.

The number of participants per instructor varied from 8 or less for 7 programs to over 30 for one program, with 5 programs having 9 to 10; 13 programs having 11 to 15; 11 programs having 16 to 20; 5 programs having 21 to 25; and 1 program having 26 to 30 persons per instructor. Twelve programs varied according to class and number of staff.

Most of the programs had over half of their instructors take in service education (32 programs had 90% or more).

The salary range for instructors was from $1.25 per hour for 1 instructor to $6.00 or more per hour for 10 instructors. There were 39 volunteer staff leaders, and 36 programs used exclusively volunteer staff.

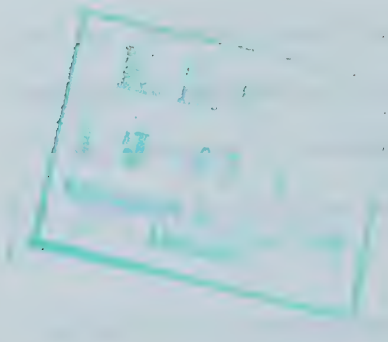
There were 11 programs which did not have a minimum age for volunteers; 10 programs listed 14 or under age group as minimum; 7 programs had 21 as the minimum; 6 programs had 17 as the minimum; 4 programs had 15 as a minimum; 2 had 19 as a minimum age; 1 program had 23 as a minimum; and 3 programs required an "adult" or "young adult".

There was a preference for male instructors by 21 programs; a preference for females by 5; and no preference by 19 programs.

There were 24 programs which had all male volunteer leaders; 4 which had no male volunteers; 13 which had less than half male volunteers; and 6 which had more than half male volunteers.

Most of the programs had no minimal academic qualifications, but 11 programs required a Junior Matriculation or less.

There were 22 programs for which the policies were carried out exactly. No other programs commented.



CHAPTER XII

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has presented information pertinent to an assessment of the current recreational involvements and needs of the Red Deer population. The information relates to the recreational activities and needs, as well as the recreational resources of the area. In more detail, the former includes information on the work involvements, organizational involvement, social involvements, leisure time availability, current recreational activities, recreational interest which cannot currently be satisfied, and perceptions of special recreational needs and problems experienced by various groups in the area, as reported by a sample of adults living in the Red Deer area. This information has been duplicated for a sample of high school students in order to determine the recreational involvements and needs of the adolescent population. Information on the recreational resources of the area includes details on the recreational programs and facilities operated by the town, the churches, the secular clubs and associations and by commercial proprietors, in the Red Deer area.

In this final overview chapter which precedes the detailing of recommendations emerging from the study, we shall review briefly the characteristics of the population of Red Deer, the methodology of the research study, the findings of the recreational demand study, and the findings of the recreational resources inventory.

A. Description of the Population of Red Deer

The population of Red Deer was described in terms of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures for the following characteristics: age and sex distribution, family characteristics, occupation, education, ethnicity and religion.

In comparison with the Alberta population, the Red Deer population was over-represented in terms of teenagers, young adults and females and under-represented in terms of middle-aged and older residents.

There was a slightly higher proportion of family households and one family households in Red Deer than in Alberta but a lower proportion of non-family and one-person households.

A much smaller proportion of the Red Deer labour force than that of Alberta was involved in primary industry occupations, especially farming. Most other occupations were over-represented in Red Deer compared with Alberta. The largest differences in this direction were found for the managerial, professional, technical, sales and service, recreation and craftsman occupations.

There was a tendency for the Red Deer population (by proportion) to be better educated than the Alberta population.

Higher proportions of the people of British, Netherlands and Scandinavian ethnicity were found in Red Deer than in Alberta. Smaller proportions of French, German, Polish, Ukrainian and Native people lived in Red Deer than in the whole province.

Greater proportions of Red Deer residents than of Alberta residents were affiliated with the Presbyterian, United and Christian Reformed Churches.

B. Methodology and Sources of Data

Five topics are considered in this section: the sources of data used in the present study, the sampling procedure, an assessment of the sample obtained, the interview procedure, and the procedures for the analysis of the data.

1. Sources of Data

Four primary sources of data were used in this study: first, information taken from published tables of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; second, the high school interview schedule and third, the adult interview schedule which was the primary data collection instrument used. The fourth source of information involved the resources inventory schedule.

2. Sampling Procedure

Four hundred and one interviews were completed for the city of Red Deer. The sample was randomly selected from the city's voters list. The names thus selected were divided - one for each sex, so that an equal number of males and females could be interviewed.

3. Adequacy of Sampling Procedure

An evaluation of the sampling procedure showed that the sample was over-represented in terms of middle-aged males and under-represented in terms of younger persons. The under-representation of middle-aged males may be because of the difficulty in finding these men home during the day and because interviewers may not have been as diligent.

in seeking to contact males who were not at home and therefore substituting a female member of the household in the sample.

The distributions by education of the total Red Deer population and the sample differed greatly for the lowest educational level and a fair amount for the other levels.

4. The Interviewing Procedure

Interviewers were instructed to call at each of the households on their sample list and, if possible, interview an adult of the desired sex immediately. If the required person was not available at that time, an appointment was to be made for the interview to take place at a later time.

5. Analysis of the Data

Completed schedules were coded and the tabulations of responses and computation of relevant statistics were done by an IBM 360 computer. The relationships between the eight "independent" variables - sex, marital status, ethnicity, generation, education, income, occupation, and age - and the remaining dependent variables were assessed by computing chi-square for each frequency table established by cross-tabulating selected pairs of variables. Only those tables with statistical significance at the 5% level (probability of the obtained chi-square) or better, were used for inclusion in the report. The discussion of dependent variables is contained in Chapter III through IX of the report.

C. Findings of the Recreational Demand Study

Information on this aspect of the study is organized under the following heading: work involvements and preferences, organizational involvements, social involvements, current leisure activities, desired activities and perceptions of recreational problems in the area. In this way we seek to segregate "production time" (whether on the job or in the home) from discretionary time, and to segregate "semi-recreational involvements" from those which are clearly recreational. We assume that organizational and social involvements are only "semi-recreational" because they may reflect, importantly, feelings of obligation to community service, to worship God, to be sociable with friends and relatives, etc., as well as spontaneous interest and complete voluntary involvement. We shall summarize the findings from each of these areas in order.

Work Involvements and Attitudes Towards Work

Work involvement was defined to include both paid employment, and the housework chores of the housewife. The index used for work involvement was the number of hours worked at these activities per week as reported by respondents. Another index of involvement was the rating by each respondent of how tired he or she felt at the end of the work day. Attitudes towards work were explored making use of items from a Protestant Ethic scale which probed subjects' attitudes of commitment to an ethic emphasizing the meaning and significances of hard work, and a question regarding the satisfaction a respondent received from work or leisure.

Description of the characteristics of respondents was determined by making use of the same set of independent variables used throughout the adult sample survey. These variables included age, sex, ethnicity, marital status, education, occupation and income of respondent. Cross-tabulation of these independent variables with the indices of work involvement and attitudes towards work permitted identification of statistically significant association between certain characteristics of respondents, and patterns of attitudes and work involvement.

Separate analyses were made of the relationships between the independent variables and work involvements in summer and work involvements in winter. However, the patterns of significant relationships found for these two sets of analyses were essentially the same. Accordingly, in the following summary, no distinction is made between them.

Age was the only variable significantly related to the number of hours women spent in housework. Younger women (26 to 40 years) spent the greatest amount of time and older women (over 55 years) spent the least amount of time in housework.

Work involvement was significantly related to sex, marital status, generation, income and occupation of respondent. Respondents who worked more than 40 hours a week in summer and in winter may be characterized as being male, rather than female, married rather than non-married, in the middle age group, in the higher income groups and in the middle-ranking occupation groups. The relationship with generation was signi-

ficant for the summer only with younger generation respondents working more hours than older generation respondents.

The degree of fatigue at the end of the work day differed significantly for the sex of the respondent. Female respondents tended to be more tired at the end of the day than did male respondents.

The three indices of social position - education, income, and occupation - were also significantly related to the degree of tiredness reported at the end of a work day. Respondents with more education, who earned from $3,000.00 to $5,499.00 and over $8,000.00, whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 3 and 4, farmers and respondents in Hollingshead 7 reported being less tired at the end of a normal work day than did other respondents.

Responses to the items dealing with attitudes towards work suggest both a commitment to hard work - work was felt by a majority to be more satisfying than leisure activities - and a desire to either maintain their present salaries and work hours or to increase their work hours for a larger salary.

Indication of a deeper commitment to the ethic of hard work, as indexed by the Protestant Ethic items, tended to substantiate the attitudes of respondents towards work. Red Deer respondents tended to have a medial endorsement of the Protestant Ethic. This variable was significantly associated only to the sex of respondent with males reporting a stronger endorsement of the ethic than females.

Organizational Involvements

Organizational involvements of sample members in both churches and formal organizations were determined in terms of the number of organizations to which the respondent belonged, the intensity of his involvement as measured by the proportion of meetings attended, the extent of involvement as measured by the number of hours spent in organizational activities, official commitments and expected future involvements. We shall consider formal organizational involvement first and church involvement second. Again, a distinction was made between organizational involvement in summer and in winter.

The number of organizations to which respondents belonged was significantly associated with sex and the three indices of social position - education, income and occupation. More females than males tended to belong to more organizations. Respondents with more education, earning higher incomes and on higher occupational levels belonged to more organizations than respondents with lower socio-economic statuses.

No significant relationships between the proportion of meetings attended in the summer and the independent variables emerged. However, respondents attended more meetings in winter than in summer which is probably indicative of the fact that many organizations do not function during the summer months. Proportion of meetings attended in winter was directly related to the educational level of respondents.

Time spent in organizational meetings was greater for winter than for summer again indicating the lack of time investment required during the summer months.

Education was the only variable significantly related to time spent in organizations in both winter and summer. Respondents with more education tended to spend more time in organizations than did less educated respondents.

Ethnicity and age were the other variables significantly related to time spent in organizations in the winter. Canadian-born respondents and older respondents devoted more time to organizations than did foreign-born respondents or younger respondents.

Less than one-fifth of the sample currently held positions or performed regular duties in organizations and just over one-quarter of the sample had ever held such positions. Education was positively related to holding offices in organizations.

Very few respondents indicated what their future involvement might be but the majority of these expected to maintain their present level of involvement. Age was inversely related to expected future involvement.

A study of chuch involvement involved reviewing church affiliation, and attendance, intensity of involvement in church organizations, extent of involvement and expected future activity.

Affiliation was significantly associated with ethnicity and generation of respondents. Canadian-born respondents tended to be either

non-affiliated or affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church while foreign-born respondents tended to be affiliated with a Protestant denomination. First generation respondents were most likely to be affiliated with a Protestant church other than the United Church while respondents in other generations were either non-affiliated or affiliated with the United Church.

Ethnicity was significantly related to church attendance with European and "other" born respondents being the most regular church-attenders. Education was positively related to frequent church attendance.

Membership in church affiliated organizations tended to be associated with females rather than males, respondents with less education rather than more education, lower income rather than high income respondents and those respondents whose occupations were classified as Hollingshead 7, non-working respondents and housewives.

Little difference was found in hours spent in church affairs in summer and in winter. Education was significantly associated with time spent in church affairs for summer and for winter. Respondents with more education (12 years of college) devoted more time to church affairs than did less educated respondents.

Age was significantly related to hours spent in church affairs in the winter only. This relationship was curvilinear with middle-aged respondents reporting the greatest amount of time in church affairs.

No significant patterns of association were found between expected church activity and the independent variables.

Social Involvements

Three indices of social involvement were used in the present study: opportunity for involvement, degree of involvement, and measure of anomie. The first was assessed in terms of number of friends reported living in the area. The second, degree of involvement, was measured by the number of reported contacts the respondent had with his friends. The anomie scores reflect perceived social isolation and a sense of generalized despair.

Respondents with more friends may be characterized as being single, of the first generation, and in the highest and lowest occupation levels.

Education and occupation were the only variables significantly related to the number of close friends a respondent reported living in the same community. Better educated respondents reported having fewer close friends living in the same area. Similarily, those in higher Hollingshead categories had fewer close friends living in the same community than those in lower Hollingshead categories.

Frequency of association with friends was significantly related to marital status and income of respondent. Single people and those with lower incomes saw their closest friends more often than those who were married or who were in the higher income brackets.

Anomie scores were found to be significantly associated with the three indices of social position - education, income and occupation. These variables were all inversely related to degree of anomie.

Therefore high anomie scores are more characteristic of lower class subjects.

Leisure Time Availability

Two measures of leisure time availability were used in this study, and both must be viewed as indices which are of use in the rank ordering of respondents, rather than as accurate indications of the amount of leisure time actually available to the respondents. The first index is based on a summation of the time respondents reported spending in various leisure activities, in summer and in winter; and the second is the respondent's estimate of the total number of hours of discretionary time per week he has at his disposal, in summer and in winter. The results based on each of these indices shall be discussed in turn.

In terms of the summation index, respondents indicated that they spent slightly more time on the various leisure activities that they mentioned in summer than they did in winter.

There were no significant relationships between the number of hours spent in leisure activities per month in winter and any of the independent variables.

Time spent in leisure activities in the summer was significantly related to age, education and occupation of respondent. People with more education, reported spending more time in leisure activities than did those with less education. As occupational status increased the tendency to have medial amounts of leisure time increased. There was a curvilinear

relationship between age and amount of leisure time such that the youngest and oldest sample members tended to devote more time to leisure activities in the summer than did middle-aged respondents.

In terms of the index involving the respondents estimated free time, there was little difference between the amounts of time estimated for summer and for winter.

Sex and age were the only variables significantly associated with estimated free time in the summer and in the winter. Occupation was related in summer only.

Sex and age showed similar patterns of association for winter and for summer with males, younger respondents and older respondents reporting more leisure time than females or middle aged respondents. A relationship with occupation showed that those in higher status occupational categories had more free time than those in lower status categories did in the summer.

A related additional measure obtained specifically from housewives was their estimate of the number of hours they had free from parental obligations in which they could do as they liked - during the day and during the evening.

Marital status was significantly related to the number of free hours as reported by housewives during the day while their children were in the school, i.e. married respondents reported having more leisure time during the day than did divorcees, separated or widowed respondents.

Ethnicity was the only variable significantly related to the amount of free time available after children were in bed. British and American born respondents reported having more free time in the evenings after children were in bed than did respondents of other ethnic origins.

Current Recreational Activities of Respondents

Information on current recreational activities of sample members included the following: total number of activities engaged in, specific activities engaged in, specific activities which were most preferred and the social contents in which current activities were experienced.

The majority of the sample reported engaging in from four to nine leisure activities. The number of activities reported by respondents was significantly associated with age, ethnicity and the three indices of socio-economic status - education, occupation and income. Those respondents who reported many activities were more frequently young subjects, who were born in Canada and who belonged to the higher social class level.

The index used to reflect involvement in specific activities was the amount of time respondents reported spending at each activity. This information was coded to indicate whether each activity was a high involvement, medial involvement, or a low involvement activity.

Watching television or going to movies, reading, visiting and playing with children were most frequently named as leisure activities during both winter and summer. However, pleasure drives and

home improvements were only popular in the summer.

Regardless of season, spending much time watching television or movies was characteristic of older and less educated respondents.

Visiting people was significantly associated with education and occupation of respondent in both winter and summer. Those who reported spending the most time "visiting" were those with more education and those in middle-status occupations. In addition, in the winter it was also found to be characteristic of the young and of those with either higher or lower incomes.

Reporting that "playing with children" was a most time-consuming activity in winter was characteristic of married respondents. In summer, it was characteristic of females, married respondents, those between 26 and 40 years, and those in middle-status occupations.

"Pleasure drives" as a most time-consuming activity were characteristic of males and those with 12 or more years of education in the summer only.

Age was positively related to spending much time "sewing and knitting" in both summer and winter.

"Drinking beer" was a "most time-consuming activity for males and those in lower and middle ranking occupations in the summer but only for males in the winter.

Higher income respondents were more likely to name "active athletics" as most time consuming in the summer.

Reporting that participation in "cultural events" was a most time-consuming activity in winter was characteristic of males, older respondents and third generation respondents.

Taking an annual vacation and weekend trips was a popular activity for the majority of Red Deer respondents. Taking an annual vacation was reported by a higher proportion of respondents who were middle aged, who had a higher education and who were in the upper income and occupational levels. Taking summer weekend trips was reported by more males than females, Canadian or British born respondents, those who were 56 to 65 years of age, those who were well educated and those in the middle income and occupation levels. In contrast, respondents taking winter weekend trips may be characterized as being Canadian born, of the third generation with more education and who occupied higher ranking occupations.

Activities identified by sample members as their most preferred activities in summer and in winter were examined. Those which were most frequently preferred in winter included athletics, passive and educational activities. Home-oriented, travel, and athletic activities were preferred in the summer.

Mentioning passive activities as most preferred was most frequently characteristic of men and older respondents.

Home-centered activities tended to be most enjoyed by females rather than males and middle-aged rather than older or younger respondents. Travel was also preferred by females more than males, and by younger rather than middle-aged or older respondents in the summer. Males and younger respondents tended to name travel as their most enjoyed activity in the winter.

Athletic activities were named by more males than females, and younger rather than older respondents as their most preferred activity.

Camping, picnics and barbeques were most frequently named as the "best-liked" outdoor activities. Camping and picnics were characteristic of females, aged 26 to 40, while males of the same age group tended to prefer fishing or hunting. Outdoor games were also preferred by males, and those under 25, while water sports, climbing and hiking were characteristically preferred by female respondents.

"Watching movies or T.V." was the activity most frequently mentioned in which increased participation was desired.

What were the social contexts in which respondents participated in their various recreational activities, was asked. Most of the respondents did not belong to any organizations or clubs related to their favorite leisure activities.

Being alone over half of the time when engaging in leisure activities was reported by about one-quarter of the sample. These respondents may be characterized as being female, non-married, older

respondents with lower incomes and occupations. The above description with the exception of females, also characterizes respondents who spent less than 40% of their time with their families. Spending little leisure time with friends was reported by males more than females, more married rather than single respondents and by more respondents with less education and lower incomes.

Desired Recreational Activities

The respondents were asked, "What kind of things would you like to do in your free time that you have been unable to do?" The number of activities mentioned was taken as an index of felt deprivation. To determine what initiative respondents had taken toward fulfillment of these desires, they were asked if they had read any books or magazines about it or if they had ever tried to organize an interested group of people. A discussion of what was needed in order to participate in desired activities, desired organizational opportunities in the area were also discussed.

A most significant finding was that over one-third of the sample failed to name any activities in response to the question and 29.4% named only one desired activity. The number of activities mentioned was significantly related to marital status, age, generation, education and occupation of respondent. Activities were more often mentioned by married rather than single respondents. Age was inversely related to number of desired activities and generation was positively related. Respondents in higher educational and occupational categories tended to mention more desired activities than those from lower categories.

These data suggest a relative dissatisfaction with present recreational programs among the younger respondents and those in higher socio-economic positions.

Active sports and travel were the most frequently mentioned desired activities. Type of desired activity was significantly associated with age and marital status of respondent. Married respondents and those between 26 and 40 years most often mentioned active sports as a desired activity. Travel as a desired activity was most frequently mentioned by respondents over 40 years of age.

Only a very small proportion of respondents said they had read about their desired activity or tried to organize interested groups in regard to desired activities.

Time and money were the major requirements for participation in desired activities.

Sex, age and education were significantly related to the desire to join an organization. Respondents who desired membership in an organization may be characterized as being male respondents, younger respondents and those with more education.

The desire for more organized recreation which characterizes the Red Deer sample was most often mentioned by respondents in the lower education and occupational levels.

Problems and Inadequacies in Existing Recreational Opportunities

Information available in this area included reports by respondents of obstacles to current leisure activities, and opinions concerning the adequacy of existing recreational facilities, staff for these facilities, and the responsibility of future recreational development.

Over half of the Red Deer sample could not participate in all or some of their favorite outdoor summer activities as often as they desired.

Respondents in middle ranking occupations and younger respondents tended to report restrictions on involvement in summer outdoor activities. Time was the major obstacle to participation.

Other indicators of problems involved reports by respondents that leisure time opportunities were not adequate for various groups, that facilities were not run fairly, and that facilities were too concentrated or too scattered.

Over one-third of the sample knew of two or three leisure time opportunities for their age group. Education and occupation were directly related to the number of perceived leisure time opportunities. There was a curvilinear relationship skewed towards younger respondents between age and number of opportunities available. Over three quarters of the respondents felt that existing recreational opportunities were adequate for their age group.

Recreational opportunities for young people were considered inadequate by over half of the sample, while about 10% felt elderly people were a needful group, and 8% felt children under 13 years of age were in need of improved recreational opportunities.

Age was the only variable significantly related to the above responses. Age and children under 13 years of age as the most needful group were inversely related while respondents over 65 years of age were least likely to mention teens and most likely to mention adults and elderly people.

In response to the question whether existing recreation facilities were run fairly, about three-quarters of the sample felt that existing public and private facilities were fairly run. No significant patterns of association were found between the above responses and the independent variables.

Indication of how some of these problems should be solved is found in answer to the question whether additional recreation personnel should be sought as volunteers or as paid workers. More respondents favored volunteers (62%) rather than paid workers (21%). Very few respondents gave suggestions as to how to recruit volunteers.

When asked if they were willing to become volunteers, over 60% of the sample said they would become volunteers in recreation programs.

Sex and income were significantly related to the number of times per month a respondent was willing to volunteer. Male respondents and those in the upper and lower income brackets were willing to offer more time than female respondents or those in the middle income

bracket.

Recruitment of volunteers and the use of mass media in this capacity led to a brief discussion of respondent's main sources of information. The most common sources were personal experience, newspaper, television and radio. More respondents with 10 to 11 years of education mentioned personal experience than did respondents with more or less education. Television and newspapers were not significantly related to any of the independent variables. Radio as a main source of information was mentioned more frequently by females and non-married respondents.

In terms of developing new facilities and programs, the larger proportion of respondents felt that this was the government's responsibility, particularly the municipal government.

D. Findings of the Recreational Resources Inventory

An inventory of existing facilities and programs was taken by a special research worker sent to the area. The information gathered included physical aspects of the facilities (size, number of rooms, special equipment, etc.), details of operation (rental rates and conditions, hours of operation, peak hours, number of programs, and fee structures) and target group (age and sex).

All commercial, public and religious outlets were included in this phase of the study.

Because of the form in which the facility section of this report is presented, it does not lend itself to an easy or meaningful summation and therefore will not be summarized in this chapter.

E. Findings of the High School Recreation Demand Study

Information for this chapter was derived from a recreation questionnaire submitted exclusively to a Red Deer high school population. The responses obtained were tallied and no subsequent cross-tabulations were done. Therefore, to obtain the summary to this chapter, see Chapter X.

By way of conclusions, the high school sample may be characterized as having a very low degree of organizational involvements and tended to prefer activities which were relatively unstructured in terms of organization. Social involvements were high and therefore the students registered a low degree of anomie. The data revealed strong informal patterns of associations and a desire for activities and programs which support this type of involvement.

CHAPTER XIII

RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is designed to provide conclusions and/or recommendations based on interpretation of the study data.

While in some instances definite recommendations will be made as a result of the findings, usually a variety of suggestions will be discussed. Occasionally, however, all that is done is to point out problems which are suggested by the data.

It should be emphasized that, in all cases, the interpretation of the research findings herald the beginning of much work for the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department rather than the solution to problems which might be apparent.

While research workers and consultants can often learn a great deal about a community and suggest what appear to be sound alternatives, in the final analysis it is the people of Red Deer, through the Department and the Board, who must make the final decision. It is they who are best equipped to decide on the "right" answer for Red Deer and it is they and the other citizens of Red Deer who must live with the results of those "right" decisions. As suggested, such decisions require careful analysis resulting in considerable work. It is such a procedure, however, which can result in policies and programs designed to meet as fully as possible the leisure needs of Red Deer and district residents.

One of the objectives of the study was to pin-point those groups of Red Deer citizens who might be considered "recreationally deprived" and consequently in need of greater attention when recreation programs are planned. It should be noted that since there are no criteria for deciding what is an adequate level of leisure services, all one can do is suggest relative levels of recreation deprivation.

The survey data for Red Deer suggest that there are 3 groups in the community which appear to be such that they may be categorized as recreationally deprived in relation to other Red Deer residents. The 3 groups, however, appear to be at different levels of recreational deprivation in comparison one with the other.

The one group which appears, very decidedly, to be in the category of the recreationally deprived includes those with low levels of education, occupation and income. It will be noted that low income, occupation, and formal education have been lumped together to form one group, whereas throughout the study they are considered separately. The reasons for considering these three groups as one are:

1) It is the hypothesis of this consultant that occupation, income and formal education have a high positive relationship.
2) It is much more difficult to seek out those with low levels of education and income than those with low levels of occupation.

Some of the survey data which led to this conclusion include:

- the data show that as income increased from less than $3,000 to $8,000 or more, the proportion of respondents who reported spending 40 hours per week or less in gainful employment decreased from 91.7% to about 50% of those in the higher income brackets. Similarly the proportion of respondents who reported working over 40 hours a week increased from 8.3% of those earning less than $3,000 to 50% of those earning from $5,500 to $7,999 and 48.8% of those earning $8,000 or more a year.
- being "barely tired at all" was reported by 30.5% of those with 10 or 11 years, 29.6% of those with 12 years or a college education and just 16.8% of those with 1 to 9 years of education.

- 45% of the respondents earning less than $3,000 a year reported being "completely exhausted" and this proportion decreased to 10.1% of those in the highest income bracket.
- Table IV - 2 shows a strong positive relationship between number of organizational memberships and education of the respondent. The relationship between number of organizational involvements and income of respondents also revealed a fairly consistent direct relationship.
- the data show that as education increased the number of hours devoted to organizations increased also
- education was positively related to the number of offices held or regular duties performed by respondents who were members in organizations
- education was positively related to reported church attendance
- the data show that respondents with 12 years or a college education tended to spend more time in church affairs (winter)
- education was inversely related to anomie
- respondents in the lower Hollingshead categories scored higher on the anomie scale than did those in higher occupational categories
- a direct relationship was indicated between education and amount of time spent going for pleasure drives
- education was directly related to the probability of having taken a vacation, as was income
- the probability of having taken a weekend trip was directly related to education
- respondents earning $5,499 or less were less likely to report taking weekend trips

- respondents with 12 or more years of formal education were twice as likely to have taken a weekend trip as were those with 9 or fewer years of formal education.

The data outlined above indicate that those with a higher income basically appeared to have much less available time to participate in leisure activities. They worked longer hours, they were more involved in organizations, they spent more time in church affairs, they spent more time on vacations, pleasure drives and weekend trips, and were less tired after a day's work. The data also indicate that the more highly educated were "less disenchanted" with society (anomie).

Other pertinent data include:

- education and the desire for less organized activity showed a direct relationship
- as occupational status increased, the desire for unorganized activity increased
- education and the number of (known) recreational opportunities showed a direct relationship
- respondents in higher Hollingshead occupational categories knew of more opportunities than did those in lower occupational categories.

In addition to the fact that those with higher levels of education and income appeared to have less time to participate in activities, the above data suggest that they were more self-sufficient in that they desired less organized activity and they had a greater awareness of the recreational opportunities available to them.

The data also suggest that:

- education was directly related to the number of leisure activities reported

- income was also directly related to number of leisure activities reported
- education was inversely related to the degree of time spent watching movies or T.V.
- education was directly related to the amount of time consumed by visiting
- education was directly related to an interest in art lessons
- occupational status also tended to be directly related to an interest in art lessons
- education was directly related to the proportion of time leisure activities were engaged in with friends
- as income increased, so did the tendency to report being with family while engaging in leisure activities
- education and number of desired activities were directly related
- respondents in higher occupational categories tended to mention more desired activities than respondents in lower occupational categories
- as education increased the number of organizations in which the respondent desired involvement increased
- almost without exception those who reported using these (the five most frequently used) facilities very often were likely to be young, well educated, have upper or upper-middle status occupations and have high incomes.
- similarly, those who reported using the largest number of facilities were likely to be young, well educated, have upper-middle status occupations and have high incomes.

Despite the fact that those with higher levels of education and income appeared to have less time available to pursue recreation activities, the above data indicate that they did in fact participate in a greater number of activities, had a greater interest in art and music, engaged in more leisure activities with family and friends, had higher expectations in that they desired more activities, and made greater use of a larger number of recreation facilities than did those in lower levels of occupation and education.

If one assumes that those of higher education, occupation and income levels can be used as a guide for the type and amount of recreation involvement all citizens of Red Deer should have, it is extremely evident that those of lower education, occupation and income levels must indeed be considered recreationally deprived.

This suggests, quite strongly, that in comparison with other groups, those characterized as "low education, occupation and income", are virtually "out of the main stream" of life in Red Deer. It is evident that this group:

1) Takes part less in the recreational, educational, church, service and social life of the community.
2) Is less aware of recreational opportunities in the community.
3) Travels less.
4) Is less interested in expanded opportunities.

On the basis of the above it appears that the following decisions are required:

I. Should this "state of affairs" be of concern to the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department?

Some may say (truthfully) that the data suggest this group apparently isn't as interested in expanded opportunities as are other groups and consequently are likely "happy with their lot". It is suggested here, however, that there may be several other reasons for this group's apparent lack of interest, including:

i) a limited or non-existent background of experience in recreation activities and consequently with the benefits of same.

ii) a lack of awareness of what recreation activities are available.

iii) a lack of understanding of local government operation which causes a distrust of government and any service provided thereunder.

Consequently it is RECOMMENDED that the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department accept as fact the suggestion that there are residents of the City who are largely unreached by the present type and level of recreation services.

II. What are the solutions to reaching those of low education, occupation and income?

It is usually much easier to recognize problems than it is to provide solutions. Such is the case in this situation. The survey data give little or no information as to why the problem exists and consequently nothing as to how it may be overcome.

One may suggest that lack of education or limited income are the root causes of the problem and if they can be cleared up the problem will disappear. While this may be the case it must be recognized that such a solution is long range, at best. Consequently, one must decide if the problem is such that it can await a long-range solution. It is RECOMMENDED that the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department attempt to find short-range (immediate) solutions to the problem of more fully involving

people of low education, occupation and income levels. If such a decision is made this does not preclude encouraging and supporting longer-range solutions by all levels of government. A true interest in the well-being and total development of all Red Deer citizens dictates that all solutions be sought-out, encouraged and supported at all levels.

III. What are the short-range solutions to the problem of more fully involving those of low education, occupation and income levels in the life of the community?

Unfortunately the survey findings do not give a great deal of guidance in this area either. The best that can be suggested is that the problem cuts across other areas of concern as well as recreation (e.g. the church, the school).

It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department take the lead in establishing a multi-disciplinary study group to consider the problem and make recommendations for more fully involving this group of concern in the community life of Red Deer. Among others who might be represented are:

- local preventive social service board
- local school board(s)
- local ministerial association.

The second group which appears to be less involved in the recreational life of the community than others is the women of Red Deer.

It should be emphasized that the data are not nearly as supportive of this conclusion as they were for the previous group. The findings do suggest, however, that this group could be considered recreationally-deprived in relation to others in the community. Data which support this conclusion are:

- it is evident that the majority of women spent 6 hours or less in housework (70.1%).
- a higher proportion of the female respondents who were gainfully employed (47 or 85.5%) than of the male respondents (81 or 46.8%) worked 40 or fewer hours a week. Conversely, more male (92 or 53.2%) than female respondents (9 or 16.4%) worked more than 40 hours a week at remunerative employment in the summer ($P<.001$).
- housewives had more free time than did the sample as a whole (summer).
- of those who had leisure time while their children were in school, 34.7% had 2 or 3 hours and 29.9% had 4 or 5 hours per day.
- the data show that the majority (65.4%) of the housewives with children under 12 years of age said they had 2 or 3 hours of leisure time available after their children went to bed.
- the data show that men were more likely to have taken a weekend trip than were women.

It is apparent from the above data that women have more time available to pursue leisure activities in all seasons and during all portions of the day. Even those who have children at home or in school appear to have significant amounts of time available during which they could pursue leisure activities. In addition, they appear to take less weekend trips than men and consequently have more time available for leisure during the weekends as well.

- men tended to report more leisure time than did women (winter) ($P < .001$).

This suggests that, in winter, men reported more leisure time than did women. This appears to contradict the earlier data. However, since it is the only indication that men have more leisure time one must look at other reasons for this finding. Since these data were derived from questions concerning the amount of time spent in leisure activities rather than leisure

time available, one might conclude that men were actually not reporting more leisure time available but simply more leisure activities in which they participated during the winter.

- 25.7% of the female respondents said they were "completely exhausted" at the end of a normal day while just 11.6% of the male respondents reported being this tired.

The data above indicate that relative to males, female respondents appear to be more exhausted at the end of a normal day. While this may indicate, to some, that there would then be less need for recreation on the part of the female population, it might also be suggested that just the opposite is true. It is an accepted fact, by professional recreation personnel, that one of the benefits of participation in recreation is in fact re-creation. Consequently, were some of the females who are completely exhausted at the end of a normal day able to participate in recreation activities of their choosing it is quite possible that such activities would in fact overcome the exhausted feeling which is often as much mental as it is physical.

- housewives had fewer friends living in the same community than did the entire sample.
- males were less likely than females (in summer) to spend a large proportion of their leisure activities time alone.

The above data suggest that, relatively speaking, females are more isolated than are males. Such a case indicates that perhaps females are in need of a greater range of social recreation activities which would assist in overcoming this apparent isolation.

- housewives displayed a slightly greater degree of anomie than did the entire sample.

This suggests that housewives, as a group, have a greater feeling of powerlessness and estrangement than do other groups in the community. This would suggest a definite need for greater involvement of housewives in community activities.

- the data show that men were more likely than women to report that participation in cultural events was one of their "most" time-consuming activities (winter).
- more females than males are taking art lessons or wanted to.

These data suggest that, perhaps surprisingly, men participated more in cultural activities than did women. On the other hand, more females than males were taking art lessons or wanted to. Consequently it appears that women were not as involved in cultural activities as were men, however, they did appear to desire such involvement.

- housewives, generally, desired slightly more activities than the sample as a whole.

In addition to the fact that females appeared to have a greater need for leisure activities, the above data appears to suggest that they also had a greater desire for such activities thus giving an indication that they did in fact recognize their need and wish to have it fulfilled.

- housewives were slightly below the sample average in reporting restriction in all activities.

These data suggest that housewives were less restricted in activities in which they participated and consequently might be more capable of participating in broader recreation programs than other groups in the community, if the opportunities were provided.

It is apparent, from the above, that women were not as completely involved in community life as other groups, nor as much as they could have been or desired to be.

It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that Red Deer give careful consideration to ways and means of expanding recreation opportunities for female residents.

The third group which appeared to be relatively lacking as far as recreation is concerned includes those over 55 years of age. From the data it appears that this group was not as recreationally deprived as the previous two groups but was recreationally-deprived in relation to other groups in the community. Data which support this conclusion include:

- the data show that respondents over 55 years of age tended to spend the least amount of time in housework - just 21.4% of those 56 - 65 years and 22.2% of those over 65 years worked 4 or more hours a day.
- respondents over 55 years of age had the lowest proportion of respondents (27.8%) working over 40 hours per week.
- age was inversely related to (anticipated) becoming more active in organizations in the future.
- the data show that respondents under 26 years and over 55 years of age tended to spend the least amount of time in church affairs.
- respondents under 25 and those over 65 years of age were the least likely to have taken a vacation.
- respondents over 65 years of age were least likely to report going on a weekend trip.

These data suggest that those over 55 years of age had considerable time available during which they could pursue leisure activities. Less people in this age group spent considerable amounts of time in housework, less worked over 40 hours per week, less spent considerable amount of time in church affairs, were less likely to take a vacation or a week-

end trip and consequently appeared to have more discretionary time than other groups.

Additional data suggest:

- the highest proportion reporting movies or T.V. as a "most" time-consuming activity (81.9%), was found among those 56 - 65 years of age (winter).
- a direct relationship existed between age and the degree of time consumed watching movies or T.V. (summer).
- the extent to which respondents spent their time visiting was found to be inversely related to age as is shown in Table VII - 21.
- age was found to be directly related to the proportion of time respondents reported spending at leisure activities alone.

These data suggest that elderly people were more isolated than were other groups. They appeared to spend much of their time in front of television sets in both summer and winter, they spent less time visiting than did other groups and they participated in leisure activities alone more often than did other age groups. All these factors tend to suggest that the aged were faced with considerable isolation relative to other age groups.

As well:

- as age increased the proportion of respondents who reported participation in 10 to 12 or 13 to 18 activities decreased.
- age and number of desired activities were inversely related.
- age and number of desired organizational involvements were inversely related.

The above data suggest that the aged participated in fewer activities than did other age groups and they indicated a desire for less

organizational involvement as well as fewer activities. While it may appear that the aged actually did not wish additional or greatly increased participation in community activities, it must be remembered that this result could also be obtained if the aged felt that they could contribute less and that they were needed less than other groups. It is suggested that this lack of feeling a part of the community may quite possibly have led to the type of results suggested in the above data.

- respondents over 65 years of age knew of the fewest leisure time opportunities for their age group.

In addition to all of the above factors this last statement indicates that those over 65 years of age knew of the fewest leisure time opportunities for their age group. It should be remembered that this might be the result of two factors. On the one hand it may be that those over 65 years of age are just not as aware of leisure opportunities as they might be, while on the other hand it just may be that there are very few leisure opportunities for this age group. Regardless of which conclusion is correct, it is suggested that the situation is undesirable.

These findings suggest that a need exists to assist Red Deer's older residents to make more meaningful use of their discretionary time. It is RECOMMENDED, therefore, that the Red Deer Parks and Recreation Board and Department, in consultation with other agencies, endeavor to provide increased opportunities for older residents to participate in meaningful programs of a recreational, social or community service nature.

PROGRAMS AND FACILITIES

This section is concerned with the adquacy of present programs and facilities as indicated by the respondents.

Adequacy of programs and facilities may be determined by:

a) Range of activities pursued in relation to time available

b) Number of additional activities desired

c) Degree of interest in pursuing additional activities

d) Type of organization or activity desired

e) Extent and nature of recreation facilities and programs

f) Backgrounds of Red Deer residents

g) Knowledge of available opportunities

h) Perceived adequacy of facilities and programs

i) Problems to participation or use of facilities

Relevant data include:

a) Range of Activities Pursued in Relation to Time Available

- the data show that 31.7% of the sample reported regular attendance at church while 13.5% attended at least once a month and 18.0% reported occasional attendance.
- the data show that half the respondents were associated only with organizations which were church affiliated.
- almost 2/3 of the respondents reported that they never attended organizational meetings in either the summer or the winter.
- the majority of the sample spent less than 6 hours a month (including none) in church affairs in the summer (58.3%) and in winter (57.4%).
- almost 1/2 the sample (40.2%) had from 126 - 200 hours of leisure time per month in the winter. More than 1/3 (34.7%) had less than 126 hours per month.
- people tended to have slightly more leisure in the summer.
- almost 1/2 of the respondents (47.5%) said they had over 20 hours of leisure time per week (in winter).

- almost 1/2 of the sample reported spending between 126 and 275 hours per month in leisure.
- more than 1/2 the sample (53.9%) regularly engaged in from 4 to 9 activities. Only 3.2% engaged in fewer than 4 activities while 29.9% engaged in 10 to 12 activities.
- 1/2 of the sample took no weekend trips.

These data give an indication of the type and amount of activity participated in or available during one's discretionary time. Such data indicate the competition which exists for one's leisure hours. These data indicate that some time is devoted to church, organizational meetings, etc. but that a considerable amount of time appears to be available for leisure pursuits and indeed a great many hours are devoted to such pursuits by a large percentage of the sample. The data show that approximately 1/2 of the sample took no weekend trips whatsoever. It can be assumed that, of the remainder, most went only on a limited number of weekend trips, consequently it can be assumed that a very high percentage of respondents are in the Red Deer area on weekends. This fact has many implications for weekend leisure programing. The data also indicate that a very large percentage of the respondents never attend organizational meetings and of those who are associated with organizations a goodly number are associated only with church affiliated organizations. Despite this, the data indicate that the majority of the sample spent less than 6 hours a month in church activities and consequently one can assume that they did little more than attend church services on a regular basis. Consequently, week-day or mid-week church programs appeared to have little effect on the respondent's leisure time.

b) Number of Additional Activities Desired

- about 1/2 of the sample (48.7%) desired participation in 1 or 2 activities.

The above data suggest that there was not an overwhelming desire on the part of respondents for additional participation in a great number of activities.

c) Degree of Interest in Pursuing Additional Activities

- only a very small proportion of those interviewed are taking music or art lessons but only 1/5 indicated that they would take lessons in the future if the opportunity arose. The great majority of respondents had no desire to take either music or art lessons.
- it is evident that 36.7% of the sample did not name any activities in which they wanted to but had not been able to participate.
- 1/2 of the Red Deer respondents had read about some or all of their most desired activities and 39.7% had not read about any.
- 5.7% of the Red Deer sample had tried to organize a group of interested people in an attempt to facilitate participation in their most desired activity, 55.4% had not tried and 38.9% did not answer this question.

These data suggest that respondents who desired additional participation did not appear to be too highly motivated in that relatively few of them made a special effort to learn more about the activity or encourage others to help them organize for that activity. It is also apparent that music and art lessons are not of very great interest to respondents in the Red Deer sample.

d) Type of Organization or Activity Desired

- 70.3% of the respondents did not wish to join any organization, 21.2% wished to join one, 5.7% wished to join two and 0.8% wished to join 3 organizations.

- although 98 respondents did not answer, almost 1/2 (49.5%) of those who did answer this question wanted more organized recreation, 28.7% wanted less organized recreation and 21.1% wanted no change.
- the data show that 62.1% of the sample preferred volunteer workers, 20.9% wanted government paid staff.
- 80.1% of the sample either did not answer the question, had no ideas or said there was no way to attract more and better volunteers.
- when asked if they would volunteer to work in recreation programs 61.6% of the Red Deer respondents said they would, 37.2% said they would not and 1.3% did not answer the question.
- the data show that 39.2% of those who answered said they would volunteer for 6 to 10 hours per month, 20.1% for 3 to 5 hours per month and 13.9% for 11 to 15 hours per month.
- respondents in the medial income brackets offered to volunteer as recreation workers for less time than did those in the lower or higher income brackets.
- the data show that 41.2% of those who answered felt the Municipal Government should be responsible for initiating the development of recreational opportunities while 26.2% favored individuals.

These data appear to suggest that while the majority of respondents did not wish to join any organization, approximately 1/2 of the respondents did wish more organized recreation. Although over 40% of the respondents felt the Municipal Government should be responsible for initiating the development of recreation opportunities, over 62% of the sample preferred volunteer workers over government paid staff. While the vast majority of the sample appeared to have no ideas of how to attract

more and better volunteers, more than 61% of the respondents indicated that they would volunteer in recreation programs, the majority of these indicating they would volunteer for anywhere from 3 to 10 hours per month.

e) Extent and Nature of Recreation Facilities and Programs

- 69.1% of the High School sample felt that Red Deer was definitely a good area for teens and 20.7% felt it was a bad area
- 64.4% of the High School sample felt recreation facilities were run fairly, 17.2% said they were not
- although a significant number of the total Red Deer sample (86.8%) voiced an opinion on the centralization of facilities, no consensus was evident: 49.1% were in favor of centralization while 50.9% were opposed. If centralization were to occur a majority of respondents (63.9%) favored a downtown location
- 82.2% of the respondents thought there was no lack of opportunities for family recreation.

These data suggest that the majority of high school students felt that Red Deer was definitely a good area for teens and that recreation facilities in the Red Deer area were run fairly. On the question of centralization of recreation facilities there was no evidence of a consensus. Consequently when future decisions concerning centralization are faced the decisions will have to be made on factors other than the attitudes of citizens toward this concept. In excess of 80% of the respondents appeared to feel that there was no lack of opportunities for family recreation in Red Deer.

f) Backgrounds of Red Deer Residents

- there were very few farmers in Red Deer - only 1.2% of the labor force reported farming occupations, as compared to 21.3% of the provincial labor force (it has been suggested that this figure is inaccurate)

- the Red Deer population contained higher proportions of people of British Isles, Netherlands and Scandinavian ethnic origin than did the Alberta Population
- a greater proportion of the Red Deer population than of the total Alberta population were affiliated with the Presbyterian, United and Christian Reformed Churches
- the largest single religious group was the United Church (34.7%) followed by the Roman Catholic denomination (15.6%). Other protestant groups comprised 26.7% of the sample who reported, and 23% reported no church affiliation
- the population of Red Deer was found to be over-represented in terms of teenagers and young adults.

The data in this section give some indication of the ethnic, occupation and religious make-up of the Red Deer community and area. While these data may not appear important to some, it should be pointed out that if those in charge of programing for recreation are unaware of the population make-up of their community and of the characteristics of these populations they may not only be unable to provide the type of programs which are desired but, in fact, they may be unable to provide programs which are acceptable. Consequently personnel involved in leisure programing should not only be aware of the population make-up for the people they serve but also of the various doctrines of the variety of ethnic and religious groups which they serve. In addition, it is extremely important in certain instances to know the nature of employment of major sections of the population. For instance, if there are a great many farmers in the population, care must be taken to design programs during seasons of the year and during hours of the day when they will be able to participate. In the same light, if there

is a large percentage of the population on shift work this again creates considerable problems for program personnel. If program personnel are unaware of these population make-ups they are unable to gauge the true need and desire for programs, for even though a program may be desirable one may be unable to attend because of his occupation.

g) Knowledge of Available Opportunities

- 36.4% of the respondents knew of 2 or 3 leisure time opportunities for their age groups, 5.6% knew of none and 10.7% knew of 7 or more.

These data give an indication of the awareness of residents as to the leisure opportunities available to them. It appears that a limited number of respondents knew of a limited number of opportunities for their age groups. It should be emphasized at this point that no matter how good a program is, if people are unaware of the program they are unable to participate and consequently those providing the program are not providing as complete a service as they might.

h) Perceived Adequacy of Facilities and Programs

- almost 45% of the Red Deer sample did not specify which age group they thought most in need of recreation programs and facilities. 58.3% of those who answered thought teens most in need, 17.5% favored elderly people and 15.2% favored children under 13 years of age
- over 3/4 (78.3%) of those who answered (87 didn't respond) felt that existing facilities were adequate
- approximately 3/4 of those who answered felt that both private and public facilities were fairly run, 15.7% were undecided about public facilities and 10.7% said public facilities definitely were not run fairly.

These data suggest that the majority of respondents considered teens to be most in need of recreation programs and facilities. At the same time, however, over 3/4 of the respondents felt that existing facilities were adequate and that both private and public facilities were run in a just manner.

i) Problems to Participation or Use of Facilities

- more than 1/3 (35.7%) of the respondents could not participate in any of their favorite activities as often as they wished while 18.7% were restricted in one or two activities
- the data show that 60.9% of those who answered this question were restricted (from participating in their favorite activity) by time, 6.9% by equipment and facilities and 6.3% by family ties (227 respondents did not answer this item).

These data indicate that over 1/3 of the respondents were unable to participate in their favorite activities as often as they wished while an additional 18% were restricted in 1 or 2 activities. Of the respondents who answered this question it is evident that the majority are restricted from participating in their favorite activity by the time factor rather than by facilities, equipment, etc. In some instances this may be a problem which can be overcome by the programing agency by suitable program time changes, however, in many cases it may simply be that there is not sufficient time available in one's schedule to participate in his favorite activities.

On the basis of the above, one may conclude that:

1) The City of Red Deer had quite a different population composition than the "average" Alberta Community. Red Deer had very few farmers, a high proportion of protestants (particularly United Church) and a high proportion of people from the British Isles. These factors must be taken into account when planning recreation programs as they could

significantly effect the types of programs offered. Care must be exercised, however, to insure that programing exclusively for the majority groups does not occur.

2) Red Deer residents, generally, had a significant amount of time available for leisure pursuits.

3) Red Deer residents, generally, did not devote a great deal of time to church activities or organizational activities.

4) There was very little interest in music and art on the part of Red Deer residents.

5) The majority of Red Deer residents desiring participation in additional activities appeared to be hampered by personal reasons rather than by factors which may be overcome by the municipal recreation agency.

6) The majority of Red Deer residents did not wish to join any organizations or clubs related to their recreation pursuits, however, a large number of them did want additional organized activities.

7) Red Deer residents were not totally aware of the wide range of recreational opportunities available to them.

8) Teenagers were identified by Red Deer respondents as the group in greatest need of more recreation programs.

9) The majority of Red Deer residents considered their recreation facilities to be run fairly.

10) A majority of Red Deer residents preferred volunteer leaders to paid recreation leaders but appeared to be "at a loss" when it comes to suggesting ways and means of recruiting same.

11) A majority of Red Deer residents would volunteer to work in recreation programs upwards of 6 hours per month.

12) Many Red Deer residents looked to municipal agencies for leadership in the development of new recreation programs and facilities.

13) Red Deer High School students did not devote a great deal of time to studying.

14) Red Deer High School students did not devote a great deal of time to church groups, school clubs, school sports or extra-curricular clubs outside of the school.

15) There appeared to be no consensus in Red Deer as to a policy of centralization or decentralization of recreation facilities.

Accordingly it is:

RECOMMENDED that Red Deer carefully analyze its population make-up with a view to providing equal opportunities for all of its residents.

RECOMMENDED that Red Deer seek ways and means of recruiting the (apparent) volunteer recreation potential with a view to using new and imaginative ideas to train, reward and retain a large and qualified corps of volunteer recreation leaders.

RECOMMENDED that Red Deer investigate ways and means of determining the reasons for the apparent rejection of music and art by the majority of its citizens, with a view to broadening its offerings in this area.

RECOMMENDED that special attention be given to working with the youth of Red Deer to ensure that adequate recreational opportunities are available to them.

RECOMMENDED that Red Deer investigate use of the mass media and other forms of communication to more fully inform its residents of the leisure opportunities available to them.

High School Population Data

- almost 3/4 of the High School students studied 1/2 hour or less each evening and 11.1% never studied
- the data show that students tended to study more on weekends than during the week but this was still less than one hour for the majority of respondents
- less than 1/3 of the High School respondents belonged to church-related groups
- 29.2% of the High School students did not respond and 36.7% belonged to no school-related clubs, 21% belonged to one school-related club, 10.2% to 2 and 2.9% to 3 or 4 clubs
- just over 1/3 of the High School sample reported participation in inter-school and intra-mural sports activities
- less than 1/3 of the sample indicated participating in extra-curricular clubs and organizations outside the school.

It is apparent, from the above data, that the majority of High School students were not overly taxed by participation in academic or extra-curricular pursuits and thus had considerable time available which could be devoted to leisure activities. The data indicate that less than 1/3 of the High School respondents belonged to church-related groups and to school-related clubs and slightly over 1/3 participated in inter-school or intra-mural activities and in extra-curricular clubs and organizations. Quite often one hears the opinion expressed that school students generally have little time available to pursue leisure activities and what time they do have available is taken up by such activities provided within the confines of the school or associated with the school. The data appear to contradict this assumption. If one considers that approximately 1/3 of the High School respondents

participated in church groups, 1/3 in sports activities and 1/3 in extra-curricular clubs, one might say that all High School students were at least participating in some outside activity which would require use of their leisure. It is suggested here, however, that if the Red Deer High School population is similar to others it is quite likely that the 1/3 participating in each of these activities is, in fact, largely the same 1/3 of the High School population. Consequently it is quite likely that over 50% of the Red Deer High School population is largely uninvolved in any school-related activity and thus has considerable time to devote to other leisure pursuits if the opportunities were available and the desire to participate existed.

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